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VOL XCVII VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1907 No. 82

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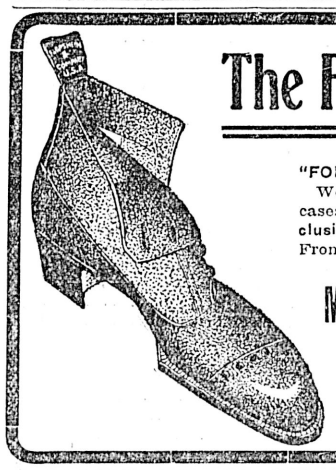

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WORK OF LEGISLATORS FOR COMING WEEK

Various Matters of Importance Likely to Come Before House

RESOLUTIONS ON BETTER TERMS

Question of Southeast Kootenay Leases—Speculation as to Probable Length of Session

This week promises to be a busy one with the members of the provincial legislature. There are several important matters on the tapis, among them being the question of better terms for British Columbia, the situation in respect to the coal and oil leases of Southeast Kootenay, the claim of the local government for the exercise of its rights over the Indian reserve lands of the province, and other public issues. It is expected that at least the majority of those enumerated will be brought before the House between Monday and Friday (inclusive), although it is not probable that all business in connection with them will have been completed until well on in the session.

The announcement was made the other day that the government intended bringing down certain resolutions upon the better terms question tomorrow. This statement was made in connection with the news of the action of the federal authorities in passing a number of additional subsidies to the various provinces, among which was one of $100,000 per year for ten years for British Columbia. At the time the despatch was published Premier McBride made the assertion that his attitude in regard to this matter was the same now as it had been during his attendance at the recent interprovincial conference. He said he would not accept a pittance of the kind as a "final and unalterable" settlement of the claims of British Columbia for special consideration. In view of the fact that the premiers of the other provinces had acknowledged that the West was entitled to an increased allowance because of its peculiar physical features, he thought that the amount offered was nothing more or less than ridiculous. Therefore the government proposed introducing resolutions for the consideration of the House, now in session, strongly setting forth the position of the province and the action contemplated in order that the necessity of granting British Colubia's just rights in this respect should be properly brought before the Ottawa authorities. As stated, it was expected that this question would be introduced tomorrow. Premier McBride, however, announced last evening that it was doubtful whether the government would be prepared to take up the matter by that time. He promised, however, that the resolutions referred to would be submitted for the consideration of the members early in the week.

Apart from that of better terms, the question which will be debated during the next few days, the measure which is considered of the most importance is that relating to the South East Kootenay coal and oil leases. This is a matter which has been explained before, but for the benefit of those who have not followed the proceedings of the local legislature closely it may be well to outline the situation. Briefly, it appears that in the issuance of these leases there was some confusion owing to the rush for holdings, and the validity of the majority has been called in question. Subsequently an order-in-council was passed pronouncing certificates of ownership issued within a certain period valid. Litigation ensued, and the order-in-council was declared illegal by the courts. The government now proposes to give the latter the power of law, thus allowing those holding leases the privilege of justifying their claims when they are called in question in the usual way. In the address delivered by the Premier during the debate upon the reply to the speech from the throne this was explained very clearly. He stated then that, while it was unfortunate that such confusion should have arisen, it was the object of the government that all claimants should be placed in a position for obtaining a "square deal."

Another measure, mention of which was made in the speech from the throne, and which is awaited with considerable interest by those who keep in touch with public affairs, is that relating to the irrigation scheme for bringing the dry belt under cultivation. It is not likely that this will come before the House this week. The Premier states that it will come up later on.

The length of the session continues to cause considerable conjecture. It is apparent, now that the government programme has shaped itself to some extent, that the legislators will not be called upon to remain in the Capital longer than two months, the usual term. Premier McBride does not expect that the business to be transacted will keep the House together for more than that period. He believes that it is possible that prorogation will take place in six weeks from the first day of the session—Thursday, the 7th instant.

B. C's Natural Mineral Water
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Mixes Well with Wines and Spirits

HOCKEY PLAYER'S DEATH

Masson's Preliminary Trial on Charge of Murder

Cornwall, Ont., March 15.—Charles E. Masson, of the Victoria Hockey Club of Ottawa, was taken before Police Magistrate Davis this morning, charged with the murder of Owen McCourt in the hockey match here on March 6. Witnesses for the crown were not subpoenaed until this morning. At the request of the defence, the crown's witnesses were excluded from the courtroom.

George Airey of Cornwall was the first witness and told the same story as at the inquest, which was to the effect that he saw Masson strike the blow which felled McCourt. He said that McCourt had not been rough up to the time of the fatal mix-up, except for tripping.

Runnells, a junior who played for the Cornwall team, told his story of the game. He had struck Masson after the latter had struck down McCourt, and he also said that McCourt and the Ottawa player had dropped their sticks to fight with fists, when Masson struck McCourt.

ARMAMENT QUESTION ENGAGING ATTENTION

German and Austrian Ambassadors Have Audience With Czar

St. Petersburg, March 16.—The German and Austrian ambassadors had audiences with the Emperor on the question of limiting armaments. Diplomatic silence is preserved at both embassies and the foreign office regarding the result of these audiences, but it is understood that both Germany and Austria recognized that the introduction of the question of armaments at the peace conference is unavoidable. They are now concerned with the form in which the subject will be presented to the conference and the best way of meeting the issue. They are working in unison. The action of the two ambassadors in demanding special audiences of the Emperor, thus passing over the officials of the foreign office, is a diplomatic procedure rarely adopted, and shows the importance attached to the subject.

Cologne, March 16.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a special despatch from Berlin, which evidently gives the position of the government regarding the proposal made by Great Britain to discuss the question of the limitation of armaments at the forthcoming peace conference at The Hague. "Because of the sincerely peaceful sentiments that prevail in Germany," the despatch says, "the proposal to disarm contains for Germany much that is enticing. The closer one examines it, however, the stronger become the objections to the proposal itself and its treatment by international agreement." The despatch concludes by endorsing the utterances of the Paris Temps, which said: "Let The Hague conference create international law that is humane and good, but let no more be expected, for further-reaching promises cannot be fulfilled."

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

London, Ont., March 16.—Dan MacPherson, the young man accused of killing his father some days ago, was up before the police magistrate this morning, and after being given a hearing was committed for trial at the next assize court. Bail was refused.

WINNIPEG WANTS MONEY

Mayor Ashdown Will Seek To Borrow From Banks

Winnipeg, March 16.—Mayor Ashdown left tonight for the east, where he will visit Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. His most important mission is to endeavor to arrange with the Canadian Bank of Commerce or the other financial institutions for a $500,000 loan for the city of Winnipeg. This will necessitate his visit to Montreal and Toronto. At Ottawa the mayor will discuss with the government several matters of interest to the city of Winnipeg. In the first place, he will urge that $125,000 be granted to Winnipeg for bridges over the Red river.

AGAINST STANDARD OIL

Suit Brought To Oust It From Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., March 16.—A bill seeking to prohibt the Standard Oil company from doing business in Tennessee, and to oust that corporation from the state, was filed today in the chancery court of Sumner county, at Gallatin. Attorney General Gates brings the suit on behalf of the state under the provisions of the anti-trust act of the legislature of 1903. It summarizes the alleged offences of the defendant corporation as unlawful agreements entered into between the company and its agents with a view of lessening competition in the sale of oil at Gallatin and advancing the price of oil in Gallatin and in Sumner county.

OHIO CITIES SUFFERING FROM SUDDEN FLOOD

Many People of Marietta in Distress For Want of Provisions

CINCINNATI EXPECTING TROUBLE

Streets of Wheeling, W. Va., Blocked With Wreckage—Manufacturing Plants Paralyzed

Cincinnati, March 16.—The flood situation in southern Ohio is still serious tonight, with the Ohio river rising. The crest of the flood will probably reach Cincinnati on Monday at 63 feet. Up the river the situation is even more serious. This is especially true at Marietta and Portsmouth, where the crest of the flood is passing. At Marietta two-thirds of the city is flooded, and there is considerable suffering among the inhabitants. The people are in dire distress, as nearly all of the grocers in the town have been flooded. Flour is delivered to the people on the hill, who are baking bread for those who have been driven from their homes. At Portsmouth two levees broke, letting the water encroach on territory not heretofore flooded. Two other levees have been weakened by the water sweeping through, and may also break. Only one is considered safe, that in the east end of the city. The breaking of these levees has compelled hundreds of the people to vacate their homes and has paralyzed manufacturing concerns.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 16.—After three days of business stagnation, caused by a remarkable rapid rise in the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers, which inundated over ten square miles of this city, conditions have about assumed their normal trend, and by Monday at least a complete resumption will be possible. The water is receding more quickly even than it rose. Except in the low lands below the city, the water has subsided to its natural course. Several mills and manufacturing establishments began operation tonight, and an endeavor will be made to make up the lost time. Within two or three days it is thought all the mills will have resumed. The loss in the Pittsburg district is estimated at $10,000,000. Reports from up-river points increase the damage done by the flood in western Pennsylvania by at least $5,000,000.

Clara Smith, the wife of Frank Carr, who was murdered on March 6 in his home in Allegheny, for which crime they are searching for "Pegleg" Murphy, a professional beggar, was found dead in her home today after the water had subsided. She committed suicide at some time during the last three days, while her home was surrounded by water. It is believed she killed herself while temporarily insane from fear.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 16.—The waters of the highest flood this section of the Ohio valley has seen for twenty years are receding tonight, leaving Wheeling covered with wreckage. The debris is so great that in sections of the city it will be days after the water goes down before the streets can be used. The flood was higher than anticipated, and as a result much damage was done. It is estimated that the damage done to local industrial plants is so great that it will be days before they will be able to resume operations. There is a great deal of suffering, and prompt steps have been taken to alleviate this. At a meeting of the board of trade today arrangements were made to obtain subscriptions, and there has been a ready response. It has been found necessary to close some of the saloons and swear in a large number of extra police.

MARCH OF PROGRESS AT ROSSLAND MINES

New Hoist Will Soon Increase Capacity of Consolidated Properties

Rossland, March 16.—Two of eight carloads of hoist machinery for the Centre Star and its allied mines have arrived here and are being unloaded at the shaft house. The other six cars are close at hand, and are expected within a day or two. The new hoist will be the largest on any lode mine in Canada. It will be able to hoist ten tons from a depth of 2,000 feet at the rate of 2,000 feet a minute. The hoist will be installed in about a month, and then it is expected the output of the Centre Star and allied mines will be largely increased. Men working on the surface at the mines have hitherto been working ten hours a day. The employees asked for a cut down of one hour, and the request was acceded to.

Shipments for the week were: Centre Star, 1,599; Le Roi, 2,350; Le Roi Two, 455; White Bear (milled), 350. Total for week, 5,104; and for year to date, 49,942 tons.

Nelson, March 16.—The following are the ore shipments and smelter receipts in Southeastern British Columbia districts for the past week and year to date in tons: Shipments—East of Columbia river, week, 2,508; year, 23,328. Rossland, week, 4,143; year, 48,458. Boundary, week, 22,617; year, 169,104. Total, week, 29,268; year 241,390. Smelter receipts — Grand Forks, week, 11,504, year 92,285. Greenwood, week, 412, year 38,936.

Boundary Falls, week, 5,167, year, 30,892. Nelson, week, 376, year, 3,831. Northport, week, 730, year, 14,116. Marysville, week, 600, year, 6,600. Trail, week, 5,823, year, 45,186. Total week, 28,329, year, 231,846.

BASEBALL MEN SAFE

New York, March 15.—Inquiry by the Associated Press concerning the report that members of the New York National League Baseball Club were killed by a train wreck in California shows that the report is untrue. There was no wreck, and the members of the club are in their hotel in Los Angeles.

A NANAIMO PIONEER

Death of Mrs. Randle, Whose Residence Dates from 1858

Nanaimo, March 16.—One of the staunchest pioneers and one who has contributed much to the upbuilding of the city and who had played an important part in the making of Nanaimo's history, passed away this morning in the person of Mrs. Mary Ann Randle. Coming to Nanaimo in 1858, few women have been more closely associated with the progress of the city than Mrs. Randle. She was the mother of a large family. Her husband died in 1900, but she is survived by five sons and six daughters. Mrs. Randle was known all over the province. She was a native of Coventry, Warwickshire, and had attained the age of 77 years.

Miss Fuller, who has been matron of the Nanaimo hospital since the introduction of the training school, and Miss Milne, read nurse, have resigned. The cause of their resignation has not yet been given out. It is understood that Miss Miller, who recently graduated from the hospital with high honors, will receive the appointment of matron.

LEAPED INTO WATER TO ESCAPE FROM FIRE

Eighteen Lives Lost in Inundated District of Wheeling, W. Va.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 16.—Eighteen persons are known to have lost their lives in the early fire that occurred today at the plant of the Warwick Pottery Company, which is located in the flooded district. Because of the water surrounding the burned district it was impossible for the fire apparatus to reach the scene. The firemen pressed into service all the boats that could be secured, and carried the lines of hose to the burning building by this means. They did heroic work and not only fought the fire but assisted in rescuing many persons.

All the police that could be spared were rushed to the scene to assist in the work of rescuing. The crew of a boat that was moored across the river from the building manned a yawl and rescued about 100 persons. The men were offered all kinds of rewards for the work that they had done, but they refused to accept them.

During the fire the screams for help of those in the buildings could be heard as far as the steel bridge, a mile north, where thousands of persons, unable to lend any assistance, watched the blaze. The work of recovering the bodies of those who were drowned has been going on all day. The current is very swift, and the impression is that more bodies will be recovered when the flood subsides.

Had the drowned persons remained in their homes, none of them would have met death. The buildings occupied by the unfortunate victims were not touched by the flames.

The explosion that started the fire is what terrified the people living in the vicinity. No sooner had the report of the explosion occurred than people commenced leaping from the windows into the water.

Not all of those who met death were drowned by jumping into the water. Five of them were drowned by the upsetting of a boat that was carrying them to a place of safety.

The majority of the persons living in the vicinity of the wholesale drowning are Syrians, and after the fire they refused to return to their homes. They are being taken care of in the city hall and county jail. There is scarcely a family that did not lose a member, and the survivors are frantic.

ASSAUT PROVED FATAL

Montreal, March 16.—John Griffin, who was brutally assaulted at the iron foundry of Warden Ring & Co. on Thursday by a Russian named Boulskie, is dead. The assailant, charged with murder, is at large.

KILLED IN COLLISION

Hamilton, Ont., March 16.—In a rear-end collision on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway this morning, Ross Asplien, of Hess street, a railway employee, was so seriously injured that he died shortly after being admitted to the city hospital, with both his legs and both his shoulders broken.

BUCKINGHAM RIOT CASE

Ottawa, March 16.—The trial of six Thiel detectives for manslaughter in connection with the Buckingham affray of last October terminated today, with the acquittal of all the accused. Magistrate St. Julian said the point was as to whether the detectives or strikers fired the first shots. The magistrate severely commented some of the witnesses for the prosecution. Several had sworn that the crowd of 150 or 200 men had gone from their meeting place to parley quietly with the McLarens, and yet at the same time the evidence showed that on the day of the fight and the previous day they had been traveling around to get guns. Reviewing all the circumstances, he gave the benefit of the doubt to the accused and discharged them.

COAL MINE ACCIDENTS CLAIM HOSTS OF VICTIMS

Eighty Miners Have Met Death Through Explosion in German Colliery

TWENTY-TWO BY FALL OF CAGE

French Government Sends Message of Sympathy—Disastrous Explosion in Virginia Mine

Rorbach, Germany, March 16.—An explosion of fire-damp in the coal mine at Kleinrosseln, near here, last night, caused the death of 65 miners and injury of 12 others.

As the work of rescue progressed it was found that the disaster was more serious than at first indicated. Up to a late hour tonight 37 dead and 12 seriously injured men had been brought to the surface, while 40 men were still missing. All the missing have been given up as dead. They were undoubtedly buried under falling wreckage. Of the wounded, two have already died, and the doctors think that only one of the remaining ten will recover.

The Gwendel brothers have given $25,000 to relieve the immediate necessities of the afflicted families.

Saaelouis, Rhenish Prussia, March 16.—Twenty-two miners were killed this morning at the Gerhardt coal mines. They were descending one of the shafts in a cage when the cable broke near the top, and the miners plunged down several hundred feet. They all met instant death. The mine belongs to the Prussian government, which has already begun an official inquiry into the accident.

Paris, March 16.—President Fallieres has telegraphed to Emperor William his sympathy in the mining disaster at Kleinrosseln, and Foreign Minister Pinchon called at the German embassy this afternoon to offer the condolences of the French government.

Norton, Va., March 16.—An explosion occurred in the mines at Greenburg this morning, after several miners had entered for work. This mine is on the Norfolk & Western Railway, seven miles east of Norton. As far as can be learned, ten miners have escaped, slightly injured. Two dead have been taken from the mine and four are known to be in the mine and supposed to be dead. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Rescuing parties are on the scene, assisting the operators and miners. Physicians are there, and everything is being done for immediate relief. This is the first explosion that has occurred in the Wise County coal field.

IMMIGRATION FROM BRITAIN

Winnipeg, March 16.—Many British immigrants arrived in Winnipeg this morning and are quartered at the immigration hall.

FOWLER LAND SUITS

Toronto, March 16.—The master in chambers here has, by consent of all parties, dismissed the action in the suit brought by A. A. Lefurgy, W. H. Bennett and A. G. Peuchen against the Great Western Land company. G. W. Fowler, M.P., and Rufus Pope. The action by the same plaintiffs against the C. P. R., Fowler and Pope has also been dismissed.

NEW JERSEY CORPORATIONS

Trenton, N. J., March 15.—Governor Stokes issued a proclamation today revoking the charters of more than 1600 corporations who have failed to pay the state annual franchise tax. A large percentge of the companies have dissolved anh have never been actually engaged in business.

MINER OF ROSSLAND KILLED AT HIS WORK

A. J. Bible Carried Down Le Roi Dump by Mass of Frozen Rocks

Rossland, March 16.—A. J. Bible, was superintending the removal of ore from the dump of the Le Roi this morning with four men under his charge when he met with a fatal accident. A mass of small rocks on the surface was frozen so that it overhung for a considerable distance the place where the men were shoveling. Mr. Bible, after telling the men to stand out of danger, took a pick and tried to pry the frozen mass loose. More was loosened than he expected, and it struck him, carrying him down the declivity. His neck was broken and a leg fractured. Without recovering consciousness Mr. Bible died in two minutes. He was 30 years old, a native of Wisconsin, and was prominent in the Knights of Pythias. He leaves a widow and two children.

A FATAL FALL

Goderich, Ont., March 16.—Police Magistrate C. A. Humber died this morning as the result of a fall down stairs. He was moving a bathtub down a flight of stairs when the edge of the stairs he was standing on gave way, precipitating him to the ground. His skull was broken by the fall. Mr. Humber was one of Goderich's best known citizens and a prominent Mason.

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COUNCIL WILL ASK GOVERNMENT AID

Desired Changes to be Sought Through Amendments to Municipal Act

LIST IS MATERIALLY SHORTENED

Proceedings at Last Evening's Meeting—Opponents of Property Owners' Association Come Forth

Victoria will after all have no special bill this year. It was suggested by Ald. Fell, the chairman of the legislation committee, some days ago, that the city, instead of seeking its legislation in that form, should request the government to introduce the wished-for measures in the form of amendments to the Municipal Clauses act dealing with Victoria alone, and this course it was finally decided to follow at the special meeting of the council held last evening for the purpose of considering the city's special legislation.

At the commencement of the meeting a letter was read from the provincial secretary requesting the mayor and aldermen to wait upon the cabinet at half past ten tomorrow morning, to confer concerning the proposed legislation, and tomorrow morning at the hour set, the members of the council will accordingly visit the parliament buildings, there to place the suggestions of the council before the government.

The original draft of the special bill covered something like a hundred pages of typewritten foolscap, and touched on nearly every matter under the sun. Although considerably amended, the suggestions are still fairly voluminous, and cover a wide range of subjects. The alterations to the list of recommendations were made on the advice of City Solicitor Mann, who, before the council got down to business, explained the exact state of affairs. He pointed out that the time for the introduction of private bills was so far past, and without the immense expense incurred in the suspension of the regulations, it would be impossible for the city to pass its act through the house. He accordingly urged that the draft be cut down so as to include only those matters which were vitally important to the city, and that the government be asked to introduce these as amendments to the Municipal Clauses act applying only to Victoria.

Mr. Mann stated that the government had already partially committed itself to the Union of B. C. Municipalities to entirely remodel the Municipal Clauses act at the coming session, and that on Monday a pledge to that effect would in all probability be given. The claims of the city in common with all the other municipalities of the province would be laid before the government in the coming recess of the house, and when the act was amended he had no doubt but that Victoria would get what she wanted. In the meanwhile he recommended that only the absolutely necessary measures be asked for, and that the general legislation in favor of the city be left over until the next session of the house. To this the aldermen unanimously assented.

Caused Delay

Although the meeting was called for the express purpose of considering the draft of the amendments, the aldermen, as has been the case at every special session called this year, managed to take an unconscionable time in getting down to the business of the evening, and it was nine o'clock before they finally got to work on the draft.

The matter which caused all the delay was a letter signed by F. Andrews and purporting to be a report of a meeting of "representative citizens," held yesterday afternoon. Over this letter the aldermen and the mayor wrangled and quarreled for a good three-quarters of an hour.

The meeting in question, it appeared, had been called for the purpose of protesting against the amendment of the Municipal Elections act, as recommended by the Property Owners' association. As reported in these columns at the time, the property owners are anxious that the amendments which crept into the Municipal Elections act during the last session, and which gave to women adult suffrage, be repealed, and the meaning of the term "householder," as described in the act, be altered. To this the "representative citizens," none of whose names were mentioned, objected strongly, urging rather that the adult suffrage be extended to males than taken away from females. It was stated in the communication that a mass meeting of citizens would be held on Friday of the coming week, and meanwhile it was urged that the council appoint a committee consisting of two aldermen and the mayor to act with the committee appointed by the "representative citizens" to watch the proceedings of the house, and see that the property owners succeeded in railroading no nefarious clauses into the Municipal Elections act.

Not knowing just who the "representative citizens" might be, some of the aldermen objected strongly to such a course being taken. It was pointed out that the meeting of "representative citizens" had been a private affair, of which no public notice was given, and concerning which they knew nothing. Ald. Vincent and Ald. Henderson in particular did not think that the council had any right to commit themselves to the support of any such secret conclave.

The mayor and Ald. Hall, however, both of whom appeared to be well in touch with the doings of the "representative citizens," stated that several of these meetings had been held, and that everything was fair and aboveboard. The meeting on Friday was to be a public affair, and until it was held they could see nothing against the council appointing a committee to work with them.

Ald. Vincent and Ald. Henderson, however, declaimed against any such proceedings, and urged that no committee of the council should be appointed until after the public meeting had been held.

Finally Ald. Hall moved that the letter be received and a committee appointed. To this, however, there was a howl of protest, and Ald. Verrinder, seconded by Ald. Ross, moved in amendment that it be laid on the table. Much discussion, some of it of a decidedly lively nature, followed.

"I thought," pointedly remarked Ald. Vincent, "that the council was appointed to represent all the people; not any particular section."

The mayor explained to the critical alderman that the suggestion embodied in the epistle, which was the cause of all the trouble, was in itself a perfectly harmless affair. Ald. Vincent, however, saw it in another light.

"I think——" he began; but the mayor interrupted.

"You've spoken before on this question," he said.

"Well, what I want to say is very important, and I'm going to say it," retorted Ald. Vincent with the greatest deliberation. "I think that if we hope to pass a lot of money bylaws it's pretty bad policy for us to ally ourselves with any section of the community, and run the risk of antagonizing the rest."

The mayor was shocked. "Ald. Vincent," he remarked severely, "if I thought that that was the sort of policy which was to rule this board, I would resign at once."

"It's policy, all the same," replied the municipal cynic; and then Ald. Fullerton and Ald. Henderson, who had been engaged upon a side issue of their own, found that while one of them was discussing the amendments to the Municipal Elections act passed in 1905, the other was talking about those of 1906. The aldermen found that they were getting rather mixed, and decided that it was time to call for the question.

As a result of the vote, the whole question was absolutely lost. Five aldermen—Ald. Vincent, Ald. Hanna, Ald. Henderson, Ald. Verrinder and Ald. Ross—voted for the amendment, while the remaining four—Ald. Fell being absent—and the mayor voted for the appointment of the committee asked for. The resultant tie of five to a side had the effect of destroing the force of both amendment and original motion, and both were consequently lost—an occurrence such as has not probably previously happened in the council, and which illustrates the vagaries through which municipal legislation has to pass.

Clauses Slaughtered

Having disposed of their bone of contention, the aldermen turned their attention to the draft of the amendments, and under the direction of Mr. Mann struck out all the clauses deemed not absolutely necessary. As a result of the pruning the following suggestions were left, and these will be carried to the house by the council on Monday.

The power is sought to pass bylaws on the following subjects:

As the general good of the inhabitants may require.

To compel deposit of building plans and to prohibit commencement of works without permit obtained.

To prevent objectionable advertisements adjacent to public streets and unsightly erections depreciating public or residential property.

Regulations for licensing and regulating motor vehicles and vehicles for hire and establishing a scale of charges.

To prevent plumbing work save by licensed plumbers.

To impose vehicle tax not exceeding $2, with power to exempt traders' vehicles.

For right to enter on expropriated lands without notice.

For the assessment of real property joining parks and public gardens for local improvement works, the city contributing at least one-third.

To permit of the expropriation of easements and estates in land less than the freehold.

To regulate the location, construction and use of breweries, sawmills, chemical works and other businesses tending, if unrestricted as to location, to reduce the value of assessable property.

To compel the keeping of private alleys in a cleanly and fit state.

To arrange with other municipalities for joint supply of water and drainage and sewerage works.

To regulate the sale and delivery of coal.

To regulate the sale and delivery of wood.

To impose cumulative penalites for failure to connect with the sewer.

To impose business tax on all professions, trades, manufactories, financial or commercial institutions, warehouses, storehouses, occupations, arts and handicrafts or means of profit and livelihood carried on in the city, not to exceed seven and a half per cent. of the annual rental value of premises occupied; to define the mode of ascertaining the annual rental value.

To declare that Section 175 of the Municipal Clauses Act, giving power to license, shall not apply within city, and providing a section in substitution for trades licenses, liquor licenses and general licenses, following the sub-sections of said Section 175, but detailing the store keepers under sub-section 12, and the professions and other callings under sub-section 25, and to increase the maximum tax as now provided by said Section 175 in certain cases.

To enable special taxes to be collected under Section 157 of the Municipal Clauses Act.

To validate and confirm previous tax sales and conveyances thereunder.

To prevent the acquisition of prescriptive rights on streets.

To provide that in arbitration proceedings under Section 251 fully detailed notice of claim shall be made and tender by the council thereon, and to provide for the costs where claims excessive.

To validate the amendments of the City Map Act as to Victoria West, made by William Ralph on the 4th October, 1893, and to provide for the appointment of a sole arbitrator to adjust the rights as between the corporation in the streets and the rights of owners on variation of divisional lines between lands.

To give to the arbitrator appointed power of correcting and adjusting discrepancies in the actual occupation and the plan and to direct compensation.

To enable the council to assess for the cost of the arbitration proceedings and compensation payable by assessment of the lands included in the said plan.

To make the provisions of the Public Parks Act and Sections 291 to 294 of the Municipal Clauses Act, by necessary amendments, applicable to the organization of a public parks board composed of members of the council and resident property owners, and to entrust to them certain powers of control and management.

New Suggestions

On the recommendation of Mr. Mann it was decided to introduce a section making it possible for the city to include the small bylaws for the raising of money for work to be done on the local improvement plan, in one large bylaw, and thus save the city much expense, and the bookkeepers all sorts of trouble. At the present time every work of local improvement there must be an individual bylaw.

The mayor stated that in his opinion something should be included in the recommendations as to the extending of adult suffrage to men as well as to women, and it was decided to include a clause to this effect also.

The mayor closed the meeting with an interesting address on the subject of the proposed recasting of the Municipal Clauses act. He urged that the act should be remodelled so as to allow to cities such as Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster larger powers of self-government. The matter, he stated, had been taken up at the meetings of the Union of B. C. Municipalities, both at Kamloops and in this city, and the almost unanimous opinion had been in favor of a general act, stating what cities could not do, but leaving them free to govern themselves under the criminal and civic statutes of the province. He urged the aldermen to give the matter their deepest consideration, as it was the intention of the Union of B. C. Municipalities to ask all the municipalities in the union for opinions on the subject, and he wished the council to be in a condition to discuss the matter intelligently. The mayor stated that as things were at present under the Municipal Clauses act, it was necessary for the city to make yearly pilgrimages to the house for the purpose of securing amendments, and that to get these amendments was a matter of great difficulty.

"The present arrangement virtually places the city under the control of a political party," said the mayor, who was getting warmed up to his work.

"Yes, but will all this talk lead to anything tonight?" queried Ald. Vincent, who was looking inexpressibly bored. "We've got ten months to consider the matter in yet."

His worship endeavored to explain the need for immediate consideration of so burning a question, but the spell was broken. Ald. Henderson reminded the aldermen that it was Saturday night, and a motion of adjournment was hastily moved and passed.

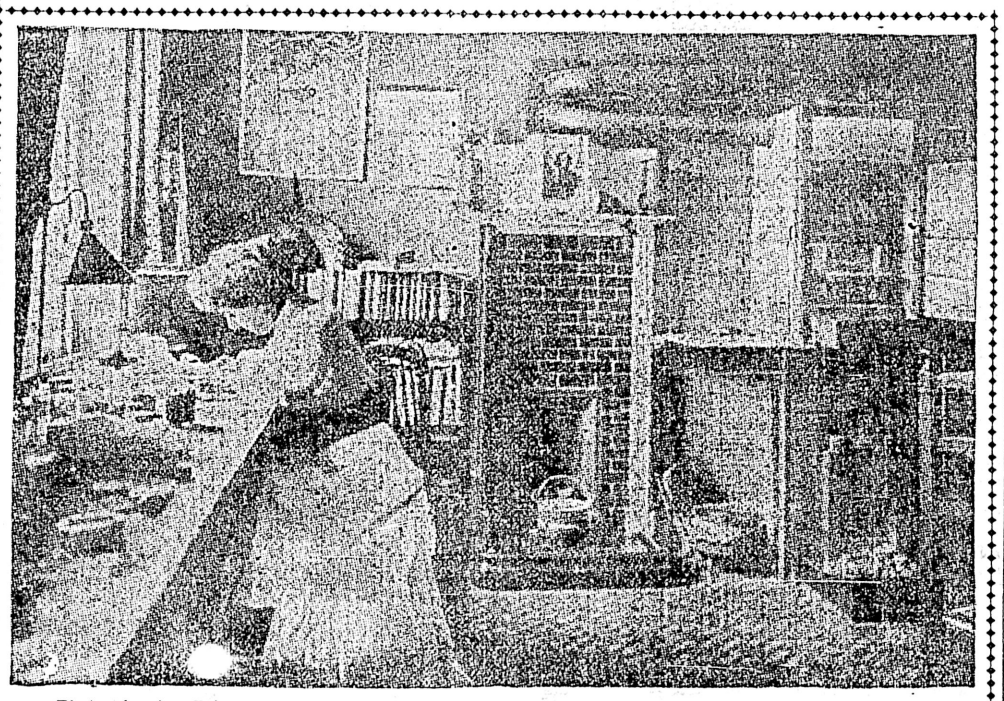


Photo showing Princess Louise Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein at work in her atelier, where she turns out the most artistic china ever seen here.

GUGGENHEIMS ARE WORKING CLAIMS

Last Year's Expenditures For Labor Alone Were $780,000

Dawson, March 16.—A rumor has been printed in some of the Eastern papers and given other circulation to the effect that the placer interests in the Yukon held by the Guggenheims have not and are not being represented, and alleging that the ground is being held irregularly.

Careful inquiry into the facts at the official headquarters of the government in Dawson today result in total refutation of the rumor.

The fact is, it is learned from an official source, that the Guggenheim interests spent in the Klondike, within a radius of fifty miles of Dawson, last summer, $780,000 alone in labor or dams, ditches, roads and installation of equipment and the like. All this applies on representation, and far more than represents the claims which the company holds in this country.

None of the ground held by the company was mined by the company last year, but considerable muck was ground-sluiced off on lower Bonanza in preparation for working there with dredges this year. The company virtually had not a dollar's yield in gold last year, but was doing the important preliminary dead work of preparing for the use of an immense plant.

In the item of road building alone the company has spent $30,000 the last year. It is gathered from an official source that the expenditures of the company right in the camp last year were sufficient, were such allowable, to represent the claims they hold for two or three years in advance, but only the expenditure of each current year are allowable to apply on representation. That is to say, the representation for each year must be made during each year. This is to enforce miners and operators to do continuous work on their claims, or to make them get out so that others can work.

The sum of $780,000 referred to in the foregoing does not in any way include the cost of dredge or other material, only labor and work on ditches and the like appurtenant to the claims being applied as representation, and then going far over the mark, as stated.

Old Age Annuities

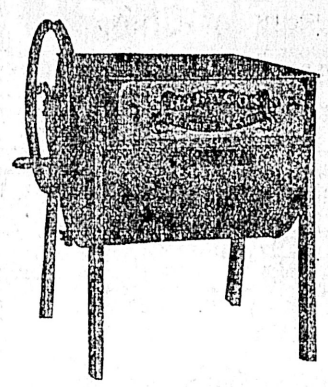
There is nothing that can be regarded as at all revolutionary in the scheme embodied in the bill submitted to the Senate by Sir Richard Cartwright, as it provides for a scheme of annuities that cannot properly be regarded as pensions. Neither does the scheme include anything that could be in the least degree pauperizing or calculated to deprive workmen of the incentive to individual effort or thrift. It is proposed to give those who have not a chance to make extensive provisions against the hardships of old age the full benefit of the Dominion's credit and financial standing in making contributions to a fund that will give a return when the capacity for hard work has been lost. The object of the bill is to protect the man of limited means against himself, and also against the misfortunes to which he is naturally exposed with advancing years. The payments he makes to the fund cannot be lost to him by lapsing nor by any action at law that can be taken against him; neither can they be drawn or impaired in any way by himself. They are limited to an amount sufficient to provide an income of $400 a year after he has reached the age of sixty. Lower or discontinued payments mal lessen the annuities, but the $400 a year maximum cannot be exceeded.

In this there is a restriction against any lapse into improvidence, for there are no annuities or allowances paid to men before they reach the age of sixty years. The scheme is placed on a basis that gives, in a small transaction, the favorable rates that come from the use of the Dominion's credit. It is wise to begin in a careful way and to watch the response of the class for which the system of annuities is primarily designed. A marked tendency to appreciate and make use of the opportunities offered may lead to an extension of the scheme so as to recognize, in a small pension, the contribution of the man who has lived a life of industry, though making no direct payment to a special fund. There might be some method of guarding the industrious against an age of want, while giving proportionately larger annuities to those who assume the responsibility of making personal and direct contributions to the annuity fund. That will be a matter of the future.—Toronto Globe.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

Rheumatic sufferers can have a free sample of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy with book on Rheumatism by simply writing Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. This book will explain how Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy successfully drives Rheumatism out of the blood. This remedy is not a relief only. It aims to clear the blood entirely of Rheumatic poisons, and then Rheumatism must die a natural death. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Use telephone to Vancouver.



THE PARAGON Revolving Cylinder Washing Machine

BUILT ON THE RIGHT PRINCIPLE!

The Revolving Cylinder Washing Machine is conceded to be the least injurious, the most rapid and most effective machine on the market. The Paragon is built on the same principle as washers used in all modern steam laundries. Ask to see it. :: :: :: ::

Ogilvie Hardware Co.

TELEPHONE 1120

Corner Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria, B.C.

We have Two A1 Groups of

TIMBER LIMITS For Sale

No. 1—12,800 Acres, will average 30,000 feet per acre.
No. 2—6,400 Acres, will average 40,000 feet per acre.

These Limits have been carefully selected by competent timber men and are situated within easy logging distance of salt water. For price and terms apply to

THE PACIFIC COAST REALTY COMPANY, LIMITED

PHONE 1086 12 MacGregor Block, Opp. Driard Hotel, Victoria, B.C. PHONE 1085

To secure shares in NOOTKA MARBLE QUARRIES, LTD., it will be necessary to make your application within the next few days to us.

HOUSES

GORGE ROAD AND MILLGROVE—7-room bungalow; 2 lots, 62x235 .. ..$3,500

ELIZABETH ST. — 1½-storey house, 5 rooms; stables, etc.; lot 50x156 .. ..$1,300

MENZIES ST.—9-room house; all modern conveniences..

PRINCESS ST. — 6-roomed house, all conveniences, $4,000

LOTS

TOPAZ, GRAHAM AND HILLSIDE—19 lots; snap at.. .. .. ..$9,000
DOUGLAS ST. AND SPEED AVE.—5 lots $1,700
IMRA ST.—1 lot, 60x120 .. ..$160
ALPHA ST.—1 lot, 60x120 .. ..$160
GORGE ROAD—2 lots, 115x199.. .. ..$750
BARK ST.—2 lots, 50x120 .. ..$800
SUMMIT AVE.—1 lot, 50x135.. .. ..$450

ACREAGE

CRAIGFLOWER ROAD—1 1-5 acres $2,000
DENMAN ST.—1 acre $1,800
COOK ST.—275 acres; per acre.. .. ..$2,000
MOSS ST.—3 3-5 acres; per acre.. .. ..$2,000
GOLDSTREAM—15 1-3 acres; 4-room house, good well, 24 apple trees. Snap at $1,500
CADBORO BAY—12 acres $12,000

FARMS

CHEMAINUS—400 acres (60 cleared, 15 slashed), half mile waterfront, 150 fruit trees. Bargain at $7,500
DUNCANS (3 1-2 miles from)—50 acres; small house, barn; 5 acres cleared, 15 slashed $1,100
SOMENOS—168 acres (20 cultivated); splendid shooting and fishing; good 7-room house.. .. ..$9,000
KAMLOOPS—656 acres; good house, barn, pumping plant, fine fruit land $25,000

BOND & CLARK

14 TROUNCE AVENUE, VICTORIA, B. C. Telephone A1029

Clean Conversation

An unclean story is unclean and therefore unhealthy; unhealthy and therefore unmanly, unmanly and therefore unchristian — unchristian, unkind, uncalled for and absolutely beneath the dignity of any man who claims to be either a Christian or a gentleman. For solid companionship give me the man of sober thought, sweet breath and clean lips. Away with the man who offers to tell you "the best story he has ever heard," which usually turns out to be the worst story you ever heard. Oh, for men of clean lips! A daily companion of Walt Whitman, who knew the poet when he lived in the city of Washington, asserts that he never heard him utter a word which could not have been used to his mother. Curtis Guild, the Governor of Massachusetts, says concerning Theodore Roosevelt that for years he was the constant companion of young Roosevelt and that he could truly say that he never heard him use an unclean word or suggest an impure thought. "Are there any ladies present?" was the question addressed to a famous American general by a thoughtless gossip who was ready to launch an unclean incident. The answer was suggestive and conclusive: "No, sir. But there are gentlemen present."

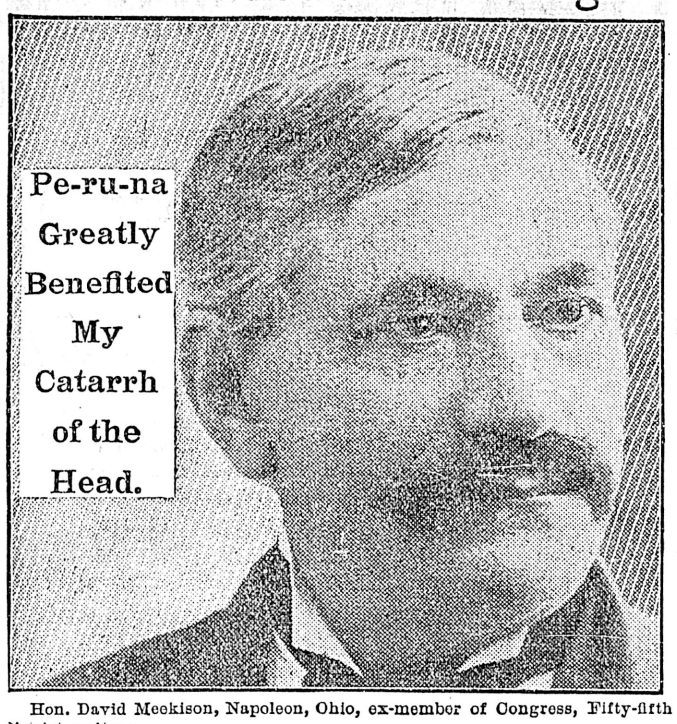
MARINE NOTES

Steamer Umatilla sailed last night for San Francisco.

Steamer Venture will sail for Naas and way ports on Wednesday.

Tug William Jolliffe, purchased by the Bullens, arrived at Montevideo on Tuesday en route to Esquimalt.

Congressman Meekison, of Ohio, Ex-Member of Congress.



Hon. David Meekison, Napoleon, Ohio, ex-member of Congress, Fifty-fifth District, writes:

"I have used several bottles of Peruna and I feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be fully able to eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing."---David Meekison.

BAD HEALTH FOR THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS: "I have been in bad health for thirty-seven years, and after taking twelve bottles of your Peruna I am cured."—Mr. Jacob L. Davis, Galena, Stone county, Mo.

GAINED TWENTY-TWO POUNDS: "I had catarrh of the stomach, bowels and bladder, had a great deal of pain in my right hip, also pain in my bladder. I tried many doctors' medicines, but they failed to cure me. I have taken ten bottles of Peruna and think I am cured, but I will take two or three more bottles, to be sure that I am entirely cured. I have gained twenty-two pounds in weight since I began to take this wonderful medicine."—Mr. W. C. Hemphill, Louisville, Miss.

CATARRH OF STOMACH: "I had catarrh of the stomach in such a form that nothing I ate would digest. Speaking from experience, I recommend Peruna to all my friends as one of the best medicines for suffering humanity afflicted with catarrh of the stomach."—E. H. Davenport, 713 Buxton St., Winston, N. C.

BETWEEN

Douglas and Government Sts.

Four large Lots overlooking the grounds of the new C. P. R. Hotel

Price $20,000

Pemberton & Son

45 FORT STREET

FOR SALE---SOUTH SAANICH

FARM 100 ACRES, 65 CLEARED

Good house, 8 rooms; barns, stables, orchard, etc.; close to station, church, school, post office, stores, blacksmith shop, etc. The above is in a high state of cultivation and is without doubt the finest farm which can be obtained at the price.

Immediate possession can be obtained.

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REAL ESTATE

18 Trounce Avenue - - - - - - - - Victoria

VERY RARE LIQUEUR

20 Years Old SCOTCH WHISKY

Mellowed by Its Great Age

DISTILLERS CO., LD., EDINBURGH

ALL DEALERS

BANQUET AT GANGES TO A. E. McPHILLIPS

Conservatives of the Islands District Do Honor to Their Representative

On Friday evening the Conservatives in the Islands district tendered a banquet to their representative, A. E. McPhillips, K. C., M. P. P. who was accompanied by H. F. W. Behnsen, M. P. P., H. B. Thomson M. P. P., and a good number of local Conservatives.

The party left Victoria at 3 p.m. for Sidney and took the steamer Iroquois, which had been chartered for the trip. At Saanich some 40 of Mr. McPhillip's supporters were waiting to accompany the party. After a very enjoyable run, Ganges was reached at eight o'clock, and a large body of voters were on the wharf waiting the arrival of the steamer. A procession was immediately formed and the party marched to the Agricultural hall, which had been very appropriately decorated for the occasion. Here some 200 voters were waiting the arrival of the party, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

On the meeting being called to order, Capt. Clive Phillips Wolley was voted to the chair, and after a few remarks, in his well-known effective style, he called upon Mr. McPhillips, who, upon rising, thanked the electors for the honor they had done him in electing him as their representative, and promised to do everything possible to aid in the prosperity of the district. Frequent outbursts of applause interrupted the speaker during the course of his address, and upon the conclusion he read a letter of regret from Premier McBride, who was unable to be present on account of the pressing business before the legislature.

H. B. Thomson was the next speaker, and received rounds of applause upon rising to address the meeting. He dealt most ably with the many important matters, of interest to the voters, dealing in a masterly way with the Indian reserve question, and fisheries.

Mr. Behnsen, in his usual happy way, carried the meeting, and the voters of the Islands are anxiously awaiting a further visit from him.

H. D. Helmcken, K.C., spoke to the young men of the party, urging upon them the necessity of getting into line with the stalwarts, and there is no doubt of the future of the Islands constituency, if they only follow Mr. Helmcken's advice.

W. Manson, late provincial secretary, addressed the meeting; but on account of the lateness of the hour, and the fact that so many good things had been provided for the evening, moved that the meeting now adjourn.

After this a very good time was spent at the banqueting board, during which a number of good songs and instrumental selections were rendered. The meeting adjourned with the singing of the national anthem.

WORK IN PROSPECT FOR CITY FATHERS

Substantial Programme to be Disposed of at This Week's Meeting

Considerable business is booked to come before the council at its session tomorrow evening, much of it of an extremely important nature.

Ald. Henderson, chairman of the streets, bridges and sewers' committee, will introduce a lengthy report dealing with a number of proposed improvements on the streets. In addition to many minor works, the construction of a permanent sidewalk on the north side of Superior street, between Douglas and Government, will be recommended, and a bylaw for the carrying out of the undertaking on the local improvement plan will be introduced. It is proposed to finish off the sidewalk with a boulevard, gutter and curb, the whole of the expense to be borne on the local assessment system.

A bylaw to ratify and finally pass the estimates will be introduced by Ald. Vincent. The council rose from committee to report the estimates complete at its last meeting, and although they have to be considered in committee before being finally passed, it is improbable that they will be altered. They are not entirely satisfactory to all of the aldermen. Ald. Fullerton in particular having a decided objection to the granting of $20,000 to the streets, bridges and sewers' committee for new work in addition to $25,000 for maintenance, when the understanding is that all new work shall be done on the local improvemen plan.

It is pointed out that the $20,000 is to be expended in the construction of wooden sidewalks, of such works which cannot be done on the local improvement plan, and for the payment of the city's part of the interest and sinking fund on work done on the local improvement plan. To this Ald. Fullerton makes the counter claim that the incidental new work could not possibly amount to more than $4,000, while another $5,000 would cover the city's part of the payments on the loans raised for work done on the local assessment system.

It had been promised that when all now work was done on the local improvement plan, claims Ald. Fullerton, there would be no more need for the annual appropriation of $20,000 for the streets, bridges and sewers' committee, and that it would then have been possible to remove two mills from the annual tax rate. Ald. Fullerton would like to see this two mills removed, but nevertheless states that he did all the objecting possible when the estimates were under consideration in committee, and that he does not consider it worth while to delay the passage of the estimates by farther objections, which could never amount to anything.

The bylaw providing for the raising of $36,500 for school purposes, which was passed at the last meeting of the council will be reconsidered, a slight technical error having been discovered. In the bylaw as passed it is provided that payment be made in 20 years. The Municipal Clauses act provides that the payment of no loans borrowed for schools shall extend over more than 12 years, and Ald. Hall states that this will have to be altered before the bylaw will be valid. No trouble is anticipated in getting the necessary amendment.

Other matters of importance will also be dealt with.

Coats, Suits, and Waists

CAMPBELL'S

Everything Ready to Wear

Beautiful Blouses

WE DO NOT MAKE a practice of boasting about the superiority of our goods, we prefer our customers to form their own conclusions as to merit and values, but every lady who visited our showrooms on Friday and Saturday expressed great admiration at the beautiful blouses we have unpacked and displayed for Easter; hence it is only fair to give publicity to this feature so that all may share its advantages.

These goods undoubtedly form the largest and most exquisite display of blouse wear ever imported into Victoria. The material used is chiefly MULL muslin, very richly embroidered and trimmed with Valenciennes, Torchon and other laces, but it is the beauty and fashion of the designs which has attracted such universal attention, combined with the variety of styles in yokes and necks, especially the new and most dainty low cut square necks; but why not inspect these superfine goods for yourself? The short sleeve predominates, but there are many beautiful designs fitted with long sleeves. They cost no more than ordinary goods, here are a few prices:

90c, $1, $1 25, $1.50 $1.75, $2, $3, $4 and up to $8.50

Angus Campbell & Co.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

THE LADIES' STORE

Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

Sole Agents for La Veda Corsets

Japanese Fancy Goods

BEST STORE TO GET AN ORIENTAL SOUVENIR

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

138 Government St. - Hotel Victoria Block

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

HANDSOME CARVED FURNITURE

Satsuma, Cloisonne, Brasswares and Ivory works, Porcelain and newly patented Lacquered Trays, Linen and Silk Goods, Purses, and Card Cases. Also all kinds of Curios and Toys.

J. M. Nagano & Co., 61 Douglas Street. BALMORAL BLOCK. 'Phone 1325. Victoria, B. C

Last Days

The subscription for Salmon's Sweep closes on Wednesday evening and no shares will be obtainable on Thursday excepting any returned books not wholly subscribed for. This Grand National has been more extensively subscribed for than any former, and consequently the prizes will be much larger than last year. Mr. Salmon informs us that there has been quite a rush for tickets the past few days. *

"The New Hudson" is the name of the new English wheel, of which Messrs. Clayton & Costin, of 58 Johnson street, are the agents for this city. The new bicycle is a very high-grade machine and has all the very latest improvements, including the new patent chain adjustment, patent roller lever brakes, free from cable wires, and with working parts exposed to view. The new machine promises to become very popular in bicycling circles. A consignment of the New Hudson is now on view at Clayton & Costin's, 85 Johnson street. *

Messrs. Williams & Janion, the auctioneers, are instructed to sell by public auction, on Thursday, March 21, at 2 p.m., the whole of the farm implements, fine teams of horses, harness, etc., of Mr. J. Dean, at his farm, Richmond road.

Irish Windows—The expert window-dressers at Fell & Co.'s store are responsible for a good deal, to say the least, as the windows were gotten up in such a uniquely characteristic style as not only to attract the attention of passers-by, but also to cause them to tarry a while and to reflect back fond memories dear to the hearts of all natives and descendants of the Green ould Isle—the whitewashed cot, with the green window and door railings; the rig, the sty, the cow, the chickens, and the good ould Irish soteen galore, arranged in that inimical and striking Irish style. *

New Wellington Coal

The best household coal in the market

J Kingham & Co

Lump, Sack and Washed Nut Coal at current rates.

Telephone 647. Office. 34 Broad St.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

7 PANDORA STREET

Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of

Satin Finish English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles

The Latest Old and New Styles in

Mantels. Full Sets of Antique Fire Irons and Fenders

Copied from designs that were in use during the 17th century.

We also carry Lime Cement Plaster of Paris Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stock before deciding.

TREVOR KEENE

Auctioneer and Appraiser.

(Oldest Established Auction Business in the city.)

Will Hold Usual Weekly

AUCTION

At Salerooms, 77 and 79 Douglas St., of

Desirable Furniture, Etc.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22nd

AT 2 P.M.

THE BEST PLACE TO SELL YOUR GOODS.

House and Stock Sales Conducted at Special Rates.

FOR SALE

HEAVY WAGON, 4-INCH TIRES
2 SETS OF HARNESS.
FINE ROLL TOP DESK.
HAYNES UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO.
HAYNES GRAND PIANO.
ADVERTISING DESK.

TREVOR KEENE, Auctioneer.
Telephone A742

MAYNARD & SON

AUCTIONEERS

To close an estate we will sell at our rooms, 58 Broad street, without reserve, on

THURSDAY, 21st

2 P.M.,

Furniture and Effects

Carpenters' and Garden Tools

Also by the Railroad Co., at same time

2 SPLENDID IRON BEDSTEADS

LOT OF FINE CARPET SQUARES, Etc

These Carpets and Bedsteads and Mattresses are in dispute, so must be sold by auction.

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers

FREE—THE INVESTMENT HERALD

Leading mining and financial paper. News from all mining districts. Most reliable information regarding mining, oil industries, principal companies, etc. No investor should be without. Will send six months free. Branch, A. L. Wisner & Co., 61 and 62 Confederation Life Building. Owen J. B. Yearsley, Toronto, Ont., Manager.

MESSRS. L. EATON & CO.

duly instructed by Geo. Smith, Esq., will sell by public auction, at his residence on the

Saanich Road

(End Douglas St. Car Line)

ON

Monday, March 18th,

AT 2 P.M.,

the whole of his Furniture, Tools, Anvils, Chickens, etc., etc. Full particulars tomorrow.

The Auctioneers. L. EATON & CO.

Messrs. WILLIAMS & JANION

Duly Instructed by Mr. J. Deans, will sell by

Public Auction

At His Farm

Richmond Road

(Near the Jubilee Hospital) on

THURSDAY, MARCH 21

AT 2 P. M.

A Team of Heavy Horses about 2700 lbs.; a Quantity of Poultry; 20 Hives of Bees; and a Quantity of Farming Machinery in perfect order, including Two Farm Wagons; Boxes and Rack 4 inch Tire; DeLaval Separator; Platform Scale; Incubators and Brooders; Fanner; 2500 Bricks; Liquid Manure Sprinkler with 4 "wheels"); Dump cart; Cultivators; Weeder and Seed Drill; Potato Planter; Potato Digger; Ploughs; Harrows; Double Turnip Drill; Hay Carrier and Fork; Hay Press; Massey Harris Self Binder; Sleigh; Hay Rack; Mowing Machine; Root Cutter; Spray Pump; 2 Sets Double Harness; 1 Set Dump Cart Harness; 2 Tanks; Doors, Windows, Wheelbarrows; Tools of all Kinds; about 5 Tons of Hay; Spray Pump; Barrels, etc., etc.

The Auctioneer. STEWART WILLIAMS

FOR SALE

THE "EYRIE"

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The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

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Six months	2 50
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AUSTRALIAN TRADE

The withdrawal of the Oceanic line of steamships from the Australian trade, whereby San Francisco, and for the matter of that the whole Pacific coast of the United States, is left without regular communication with the Commonwealth, was treated in the marine department of the Colonist yesterday. It is a matter of more than passing interest to Victoria. If the only regular service from America to Australia is to be by way of a Canadian line, then the position of this, as the first and last port of call, becomes very important. The statement is made that the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's boats will handle freight in connection with the Australian line, and this being the case, it seems as if the effect ought to be that the commerce centering at this port will greatly increase. Freight for San Francisco and other southern points would naturally be transshipped here, for the reason that time would be saved thereby. If the south-bound steamers from Seattle are to pick up in-bound Australian freight, they would have a greater margin of time here in which to allow for the arrival of the Australian steamers than they would if they took the freight at Vancouver. In like manner there would be a time advantage in favor of out-bound freight from United States points.

As far as passengers are concerned, we fancy that they would prefer Victoria to Vancouver as their starting point, and certainly it would be the favorite as a port of arrival, because closer connection could be made here with United States points than from Vancouver. Indeed everything looks favorable to the building up of a large business at this port in the way of transshipping United States passengers and freight to and from Australia. The matter might very well engage the attention of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of ascertaining if anything can be done to bring about with certainty so desirable a condition. It is hardly necessary to add that incidental to the handling of freight and the establishment of Victoria as the passenger depot of international importance great indirect advantages would follow from the prospective business.

In the marine department this morning there is an item that is very interesting in this connection. After the expiration of the present mail contract which will be in July. The intention of the Canadian-Australian line is to cut Brisbane out of their trips, and call at New Zealand instead. This will greatly increase the importance of Victoria as a centre of South Pacific trade, and will afford an additional reason why the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways should seek the most direct route t this city, which can be best done by way of the connection with the Mainland, which the Colonist is endeavoring to promote.

THE LABOR QUESTION

The Colonist notes with great pleasure the reasonable manner in which the representatives of labor, in the meeting held on Friday night, approached the consideration of the scarcity of unskilled workmen. While we may not be able to agree in all respects with the resolution adopted, we freely admit that there is room for difference of opinion on some points and recognize that the question involved in meeting the pressing demand for such persons ought to be freely debated from every standpoint.

Perhaps the most debateable phase of the problem is that involved in assistance to immigrants. We concede frankly a strong preference for those settlers, who will come here unassisted, as we all did, who live here now; but it may be that existing conditions and demands that must be met, call for exceptional treatment. This is the most important matter to be discussed. We are all of one mind as to making the advantages of the province widely known; there will be no dispute as to the necessity of something being done to prepare for the reception of new settlers. Mr. Dennis pointed out some of the things which must be done, if the people, who wish to become settlers upon land in this province are to be accommodated with what they require. We are also very strongly inclined to the opinion that, when once we have properly surveyed and mapped out the country, and have judiciously advertised it, we ought to leave the matter of colonization to the operations of voluntary action on the part of settlers. It is not meant by this that the government might not very advantageously consider the desirability of availing themselves of the co-operation of colonization companies, but it does mean that we think the idea of assisting immigrants to come in and take up our farm lands ought not to be adopted. When we get our country ready for them, settlers will come as rapidly as they can be provided with homes, and bring money with them, instead of asking for money to assist them to come. But when it comes to the question of providing unskilled labor we have quite another proposition, and it is by no means certain that a different policy may not have to be adopted in that regard. Chinese immigration was in one sense of the word, assisted immigration. The government did not assist it, but the Chinese employment agencies did by advancing passage money to coolies. It may become necessary for money to be advanced from some source to assist laborers to get here from Europe. This, at least, is an open question, upon which, as at present advised, we are not able to agree with the resolution referred to.

THE PATENT MEDICINE BILL

The Patent Medicine Bill now before Parliament, which is the first important contribution of Mr. Templeman to the legislation of the country, seems to be an excellent measure. Every remedy for internal or external use either on man or beast, which is offered for sale and is not one of the remedies of the recognized pharmacopias, must be registered at Ottawa with a declaration of its alcholic or poisonous contents. These remedies are to be analyzed by the Department of the Interior, the officers of which have the right to analyze specimens offered for sale whenever they think proper. A license fee must be paid by the manufacturers and every package must bear a revenue stamp. The Department may refuse preparations the right of sale, unless the formula is altered, and it may require the formula to be printed upon each package. The Bill is said to be acceptable to the druggists, except so far as the requirement of a revenue stamp is concerned, but this objection will hardly prevail. The United Kingdom and the United States levy an excise duty upon patent medicines, and they seem reasonable subjects for taxation. There ought to be some limit to the incidence of such a tax, for example it ought not to apply to a box of Seidlitz powders or bottles of simple cough syrups, or other matters of that kind. There is no reason, however, why the largely advertised proprietary medicines should not contribute something towards the revenue.

NEEDED RAILWAYS

The federal government is definitely committed to the policy of building a railway to Hudson's Bay at the earliest possible date. Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, has so stated in parliament. After speaking of the importance of the proposed railway, and the probable unwillingness of the people of Canada to sanction the additional obligation necessary to secure such a line, Mr. Oliver said:

It is believed, however, that there will be no objection from any quarter if the funds accruing from the disposal of pre-emptions in the three prairie provinces, under the terms of the proposed Land Bill, shall be considered as a provision in place of the land stated in the Act to meet the burden upon the credit of the Dominion as a whole. That must be assumed at an early date, if not immediately, if a railway is to be in operation to Hudson Bay in time to meet the urgent need that is now in plain sight for an additional and a shorter railway route from the prairies to tidewater."

In this connection we may add that the people of Canada would probably sanction the utilization of the money to be received from the sale of the Peace River lands, obtained from British Columbia, for the purpose of extending railways in this province, and especially for the purpose of carrying out the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Transportation in regard to the shortest possible line between the plains of Alberta and the ports of Vancouver Island. Such a disposition of the proceeds of those lands would be quite in keeping with what Mr. Oliver seems to have in mind in regard to the Hudson's Bay route. As a representative of Alberta he is interested in securing this line to the West, and would it be too much to ask him to interest himself in that direction?

CONDITIONS IN DAWSON

Rev. John Pringle, writes from Dawson to the Montreal Witness as to the moral, or rather immoral, conditions existing in the Yukon. As he describes them, they are about as bad as they can well be. He speaks of houses, legalized by the Commissioner, in which robberies are the order of things and where orgies indescribable take place. A year ago he says that these low dives shamelessly advertised in the public papers. We do not care to reproduce in these columns the language of the advertisement. He speaks of robberies innumerable and of many suicides resulting from them. He quotes a Mounted Police officer as saying: "Most of the suicides here are dance hall fruits," and a prominent citizen as remarking: "The cemeteries and court records cry out against them."

Mr. Pringle speaks approvingly of the efforts put forth by Senator Ross, when Commissioner, to stop the ravages of vice and keep it from flaunting itself openly before the public gaze, but it appears that as soon as Mr. Ross was stricken with paralysis the restrictions were removed and things became worse than ever. He also tells of the license commissioner and another public official attending a farewell banquet given to a number of vile creatures who were leaving town. It is painful to feel compelled to do so, but it must be added that Mr. Pringle's observations reflect in the severest possible way upon the last commissioner. His whole letter is one that is hardly fit for general reading, but as publicity is the only thing that will bring about a better state of affairs, we congratulate the Witness upon printing it.

The Dominion government cannot escape responsibility for the dreadful condition of things. The appointment of the commissioner rests with it, as also the nomination of a majority of the members of the Yukon Council. It is idle to pretend that, with this power in its hands, the government is unable to bring about something better than what Mr. Pringle tells of. There must be decent, honorable men, with some sense of moral responsibility, who will accept these positions, and who can be trusted to keep themselves above the influence of vice in its very worst possible forms. Mr. Pringle's letter can hardly fail to produce a profound effect. There are people who will try to discount it by saying that, being a minister of the Gospel, he is inclined to take too serious a view of such matters, but if information, which the Colonist has received from more than one source, and has hitherto refrained from publishing, is correct, he does not exaggerate the case in the slightest degree.

Yesterday was Cambridge's lucky day.

Present indications are that the license bylaw as amended will pass the city council without any additional changes.

The demand upon the Colonist's advertising space shows better than anything else the prosperity of Victoria business men.

It is stated that President Roosevelt will refuse a third term and go to Panama with the view of completing the canal.

It was an interesting sight when the Aorangi from Australia and the Athenian from the Orient met off the Outer Wharf today. These liners are the shuttles that weave the Empire together.

The question of shipbuilding on this coast is one of great interest. In another part of today's paper are some facts bearing upon the necessity of aid being granted by the parliament of Canada, towards the establishment of this highly important industry.

Messrs. Hall and Cox brought back very pleasing intelligence from Ottawa. What they had to say was told in the Colonist yesterday. It is a good thing to have a delegation go to the federal capital occasionally to stir things up.

Presumably the Wall street "panic" has served its purpose. Prices are going up again. The big financiers must laugh in their sleeves at the way in which the so-called investing public dances to their music. "What fools we mortals be."

Distinct progress is being made with the Halifax-Blacksod steamship project, to which frequent reference has been made in these columns. The necessary money will, it is said, be forthcoming if Canada does the correct thing in the way of a subsidy.

This is St. Patrick's day. Two correspondents have kindly sent us sketches of this distinguished teacher, which appear in the second section of today's Colonist. St. Patrick was one of the strongest personalities and most sincere workers for the betterment of his race that the world has ever seen.

The bill respecting the inspection of meats and canned goods seems to go a long way. Every package must be marked with the name and address of its packer and the nature of its contents. Every one will hope with Sir Richard Cartwright that the time is not far distant when the name "Canada" upon an article of food will be a guarantee of purity.

Mr. Hyman is expected in Ottawa next week, when he will endeavor to get his resignation in such a shape that it can be accepted, and then he is going to run in London again. We rather fancy that he will be elected, so great is the popular sympathy for a man who has been unseated. There is no warrant for it, but it seems to be the rule everywhere.

The coming week in the legislature is likely to be a very busy one. It is expected that nearly all the government bills will be brought down. A report on the Metlakahtla Indian Reserve will probably be submitted, as well as one on the coal and oil lands in Southeast Kootenay. The resolution on Better Terms may not come up on Monday, but it will undoubtedly be considered early in the week. At the present rate, the business of the session will be speedily disposed of.

News, which reached this city by the S. S. Athenian yesterday, shows that Japan is about to engage in a military and naval programme, that will immensely strengthen her position. With the proposed additions to the navy, the refortification of Port Arthur and the defence works to be erected at the Straits of Korea and elsewhere, Japan will be able to view with comparative equanimity any threats which hostile nations may make. It is to be remembered that Japan learned in actual war how best to use modern warlike appliances.

The New Brunswick government is asking the legislature to give it control of telephone lines so as to enable it to fix the rates, to see that lines are kept in good order, that a good service is provided and to extend existing lines to localities, where in the opinion of the government they are necessary. In short the government propose to treat telephones as matters of great public utility, which private corporations should not be permitted to handle solely with the view of making dividends.

A clergyman in Winnipeg has said that the recent election in this province was "a continual carnival of crime." He says what is not true. The election was a remarkably clean one, as is shown by the entire absence of election protests. The offending gentleman was Rev. C. W. Gordon, of St. Stephen's church. He further said that the leaders of both parties in federal politics at Ottawa are "rotten with corrupting vices." This is horrible language, but happily it also is not true.

Make Your Own Spray

Everybody's fruit trees will have to be sprayed. You can save money and yet feel assured of satisfactory results by buying your materials at

SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE, 59 JOHNSON ST.

We buy by the ton, and can afford to let YOU have the benefit.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

The New Army Bill

In a speech of three hours' duration Mr. Haldane yesterday expounded to the House of Commons the result of his investigations and discussions during the last twelve months. Nominally the speech was on the army estimates, but Mr. Haldane wisely devoted only a few introductory remarks to the actual estimates, the full statement of which has already been made public. In those remarks he laid especial stress on the fact that the economies in the estimates—and by that we presume he meant not the economies due to the reduction of the fighting strength of the army or to the rapid completion of the programme of artillery re-armament, which are responsible for four-fifths of the reduction in the military budget, but the remaining fifth due to actual savings i ndetail—were the work of the soldiers themselves, and furnished the best vindication of the great reorganization of the war office carried out by Mr. Arnold-Forster on the recommendations of Lord Esher's committee. Apart from this short preface, the speech was entirely taken up with the exposition of the new scheme—a scheme which Mr. Haldane declares has been elaborated in the completest agreement between his army council and himself, and has received the endorsement of the Imperial defence committee. The scheme falls into two distinct parts—perhaps it would really be more accurate to speak of two schemes—that dealing with the field force to be organized on the basis of the present regular army, and that dealing with the creation of a new territorial army out of the existing auxiliary forces.

As regards the first part, the scheme represents the practical development of the general idea foreshadowed by Mr. Haldane in July last. A field force of some 160,000 men, organized in six large divisions with four cavalry brigades, is to be made up out of the existing regular army supplemented, on an ingenious plan, by a certain proportion of men trained only for a very short period to perform necessary work in connection with ammunition columns and other non-combatant services for which highly-skilled men are not essential. In his original exposition Mr. Haldane referred to these men as trained on a "militia basis," and indicated, or at least suggested that the militia would provide the bulk of these men as well as furnish the necessary infantry drafts required, in addition to the army reserve, in order to keep up the strength of the field force for the first six months of a campaign. But it would appear that the militia have not been willing to accept the position of mere draft suppliers thus assigned to them, and consequently Mr. Haldane has been driven to the creation of a new category of troops. The "special contingent," or special reserve, is to consist of men who will receive six months' training in a special "nucleus" battalion stationed at the depot of every two-battalion regiment, and will then join the reserve, only returning for a fortnight's training every year. Similar arrangements will be made for the training of the special reserve of the artillery at twelve new training schools and of the other services. The total mobilization strength of the special contingent is to be 3,500 officers and 75,000 men, of whom somewhat over a third will be required on mobilization, while the rest are to be available for drafts. The remaining forces of the Crown—militia, yeomanry, volunteers—are to be amalgamated into a single homogeneous territorial army. This army is to be some 300,000 strong, organized in 14 divisions, and is to contain all arms and all services in their due proportion. It is to have a uniform rate of pay and a uniform system of training. Some elasticity is to be allowed as regards the period of training, but all members of the force must do at the least eight days in camp during the year. The men of the territorial force are to enlist between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four, on a four years' agreement, capable of extension, and must give three months' notice and pay a sum of money amounting probably to five pounds, if they wish to withdraw. On the mobilization of the first class army reserve the whole territorial army is to be embodied and trained continuously for at least six months. The territorial troops will be obliged to serve anywhere in the United Kingdom, but be allowed to volunteer for foreign service, and Mr. Haldane's hope is that they will volunteer, not merely as individuals or by battalions, but even by brigades and divisions. The whole of the force is to be strictly territorialized, and to be recruited and administered, though not commanded or trained, by county associations comprising local representative elements as well as officers of the regular and territorial forces, organized on the system already outlined by our military correspondent in an article we published on February 9.

As far as the regular army is concerned the experiment of the new special reserve will be watched with interest. The men are to be of the same class as the present militiamen, and will presumably enlist in considerable quantities into the line. They will also, it is to be feared, contain a very large percentage of immature boys quite unfit to be drafted abroad within the first few months of any campaign. The device is but the adding of a new patch on the old Cardwellian coat—or, perhaps, it might be truer to say that it carries out an idea present in the scheme originally conceived by Lord Cardwell, but never carried into effect. It does not alter the existing defects of the Cardwellian system. The difficulty of modifying our dispositions in accordance with the dictates of peace strategy, without raising unnecessary additional battalions, of reinforcing a threatened frontier, or carrying on a small war without mobilization still remain, though Mr. Haldane proposes to deal with the last difficulty by the not altogether satisfactory expedient of enlarging Section A of the reserve, the men who undertake to return to the colors and go abroad at any time they are called upon. Mr. Haldane insists strongly on organization in two forces, and two forces only, and points out the defects of the existing triple organization. But one may reasonably answer that the defect of the present system is not so much of our triple organization as the fact that it does not correspond in the least with our triple strategical need. Under the Cardwellian system the attempt is made to deal with two of those needs wih a single force, and the result has not proved a conspicuous success from the point of view either of strategy or of recruiting.

The essential part, however, of Mr. Haldane's scheme is not his treatment of the first line, or rather his omission to reform the first line, but his unification of all the auxiliary forces into a homogeneous second line. That is an act of remarkable courage, and we may hope that whatever criticism of genuine defects in the scheme, and not the expression of sectional feeling on the part of any of the existing forces which are to undergo the sacrifice of losing their individuality in a greater whole. For in the new territorial force we have something really approaching a national army, and it will be no small thing if that great gift will have been bestowed upon this country by a Liberal government. The whole force is to be reorganized from the standpoint of war and of the national interest, and not from that of the individual or the corps. But it will be a national army in posse rather than one in esse. Its normal peace training will be quite inadequate to give it the claim to be considered a force fit to take the field. What is to give it that claim is the six months' service it is to undergo on the outbreak of war. The question is, can an army organized as Mr. Haldane proposes to organize this army, be based on a foundation of individual interest and individual preference? In other words, can Mr. Haldane ever get the men to do what he asks of them, or secure the right proportion of the different arms, without resort to compulsion? The army indicated is the sort that is required, but can it be secured by any method advocated by Lord Roberts and Lord Milner? In any case Mr. Haldane's scheme represents the last word of the voluntary system. If it fails we shall know weher we stand and what we shall have to do.—London Times.

Drapery Dept. News

DURING the past week or so, a great many new things have been placed in our drapery department. Especially noteworthy are the large variety of lovely Madras Muslins, and Swiss Applecade Irish Point Lace Curtains. The designs of these arrivals in Curtains are simply beautiful. Don't delay your purchase any longer, for the sooner you come the more you will have to choose from. Take elevator to second floor.

WHITE MADRAS MUSLINS, in very light and dainty patterns, 45 inches wide, per yard 35c

CREAM MADRAS MUSLINS, in handsome and graceful designs, very fine quality, per yard 50c

CREAM MADRAS MUSLINS, with small tassel fringe on both sides, very pretty and attractive designs, 52 inches wide, per yard 50c

COLORED MADRAS MUSLINS, in white and ecru shades, 72 inches wide, per yard 85c and 75c

LIGHT BLUE MADRAS MUSLINS, in light and dainty effects, 50 inches wide, per yard 50c

COLORED MADRAS MUSLINS, in very striking and effective poppy designs, 50 inches wide, per yard 75c

COLORED MADRAS MUSLINS, with pink floral pattern, ground being mixed with white and green, 70 in. wide, per yard $2.00

COLORED MADRAS MUSLINS, in very pretty blue floral effect and other mixed shades, 69 in. wide, per yd..... $2.50

SWISS MUSLINS, in striped, spotted, and other effects, 36 inches wide, per yard 20c

SWISS BROCHE MUSLINS, in large and assorted patterns, 48 inches wide, per yard 35c and 25c

SWISS WAVEL MUSLINS, in cream and white stripe effect, embroidered, 46 inches wide, per yard 35c

New and Up-to-Date Sash Curtains and Door Panels

SASH CURTAINS, has large ruffled bottom in large and assorted patterns in sizes from 29 in. x 40 inches up to 32 in.x 40 in., at each $2.00, $1.25 and $1.00

DOOR PANELS, in cream Swiss Irish point lace, can be adjusted to any size, with new Medallion centre, in sizes from 36 in. x 54 in. up to 36 in. x 74 inches, at each $2.00, $1.50 and $1.25

Bonne Femme Curtains

Especially Made for Large Windows

BONNE FEMME CURTAINS, 60 inches wide x 2 3-4 yds. long, very large ruffled border, with insertion, 3 panel effect, each $4.00

BONNE FEMME SIDE CURTAINS to match above, 30 inches wide x 2 3-4 yds. long, each $2.75

BONNE FEMME CURTAINS, 50 inches wide x 2 3-4 yds. long, has Point de Sprea in centre, and border, very soft lace, each $4 50

BONNE FEMME CURTAINS, 60 inches wide x 2 3-4 yds. long, in very striking conventional effect, each $5.00

BONNE FEMME CURTAINS, 54 inches wide x 2 3-4 yds. long, has deep ruffled border top and bottom, scollop pattern, each $6.00

BONNE FEMME CURTAINS, 56 inches wide x 2 3-4 yds. long, with pretty insertion, and deep dado, each $6.50

BONNE FEMME SIDE CURTAINS to match above, 30 inches wide x 2 3-4 yds. long, each $4 50

Bobbinet Curtains

Especially Adapted for Bedroom Use

BOBBINET CURTAINS, 50 in. wide x 3 yds. long, very fine centre, has nice ruffled border, wide insertion, per pair $1.75

BOBBINET CURTAINS, 48 inches wide x 3 yds. long, large assortment of lovely patterns, at per pair $2.50

BOBBINET CURTAINS, 50 in. wide x 3 yds. long, fine net lace insertion border, per pair $3.00

BOBBINET CURTAINS, 50 inches wide x 3 yds. long, has plain centre with nice ruffled border, per pair $3.50

BOBBINET CURTAINS, 50 inches wide x 3 yds. long, very deep lace border, with deep insertion, plain centre, per pair $4.00

BOBBINET CURTAIS, 50 inches wide x 3 yds. long, very dainty dotted effect in centre, and border, per pair $4.50

SWISS APPLECADE IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, 3 1-2 yds. long, and in all widths, at per pair $5.00, $4.50 and $3.50

See Our Grand Window Display of Cretonnes, Damask. Dimity, etc., at all Prices,

IMPORTANT

Shopping is made easy in this establishment—Plenty of goods to select from and lots of room to move about. Distance now is no barrier to successful shopping. Promptness and care in filling mail orders is a hobby with us; give us a trial. In addition we have a large and beautifully illustrated catalogue which covers the leading lines we keep, and which we mail to any address free on request.

Mail Orders Receive Our Best Attention.

WEILER BROS.

Complete Home, Hotel and Club Furnishers

Victoria, British Columbia

Everybody Smokes Old Chum.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m. March 16.

SYNOPSIS.

The pressure has considerably decreased over the province and a disturbance has appeared off the Cassiar coast, which is expected to develop and cause rainfall in this district within the next 24 hours. Rain has fallen at Port Simpson and heavy rain in California. East of the Rockies the weather continues cold with light snowfall at Edmonton and Prince Albert.

VICTORIA DAILY WEATHER.

Highest	45
Lowest	29
Mean	37
Rain	Trace
Sunshine	9 hours, 48 mins.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	29	45
Vancouver	28	43
New Westminster	26	42
Kamloops	24	42
Barkerville	10	24
Port Simpson	30	36
Atlin	8	8
Calgary	4	28
Winnipeg	18	26
Portland	36	50
San Francisco	46	50

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Easterly winds, becoming warmer and unsettled with showers tonight or Monday.

Lower Mainland: Easterly winds, becoming unsettled and warmer, with rain tonight or Monday.

VICTORIA WEATHER.
February, 1907.

Highest temperature	53.1
Lowest temperature	25.5
Mean temperature	41.48

Total precipitation for the month, 3.94 inch; average amount, 3.40 inches.

Bright sunshine, 75 hours, 30 minutes; mean daily proportion, 0.26; (constant sunshine being 1.)

SEALS

Incorporated Companies, Notary Publics and Lodge Seals can now be had from Sweeny & McConnell, the Fine Job Printers and Rubber Stamp Manufacturers of Langley Street. Immediate delivery and a perfect seal guaranteed.

How About Your Nerves?

Are they as steady as they used to be? Why impose on them the constant strain of tea and coffee drinking when you can just as easily have

SUCHARD'S COCOA

a drink that builds them up and strengthens them, instead of tearing them down. Suchard's contains nothing that can possibly hurt them; it is a soothing, strengthening food, and not a nerve-irritating stimulant. More than that, its rich, delicate flavor and delightful aroma are unequalled by tea or coffee, or any other cocoa.

AGENTS:

W. H. MALKIN CO., Ltd.

Try a cup of this delicious Cocoa at the Free Demonstration being held at MESSRS. D. SPENCER & CO., and leave your order to be filled through your grocer.

STOCKS BONDS
F. W. STEVENSON
Commission Broker
21 Broad Street
GRAIN COTTON

MAINLAND and BRITISH LION CIGARS

WHOLESALE
SIMON LEISER & CO.
E. A. MORRIS
VICTORIA, B.C.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36

HARBOR ASSOCIATION WILL RECEIVE REPORT

Capt. Cox Will Tell of Promises Made to Him at Ottawa

A meeting of the executive board of the Victoria Inner Harbor association will be held on Tuesday of the present week at which Capt. Cox, who in his recent visit to the federal authorities at Ottawa, acted as the representative of the body, will report.

While at Ottawa, Capt. Cox discussed matters of the greatest importance to this city with the ministers of the Dominion government, and his visit promises to be fraught with momentous results. As was stated in yesterday's Colonist in an interview with the captain, a large new dredge has been promised this city, and the government has also stated its intention of initiating a campaign for the general improvement of the harbor. Capt. Cox states that he met with a most courteous reception at the hands of the federal ministers, and at the meeting on Tuesday he will give a full account of his dealings with them.

The Inner Harbor association is well satisfied with the promises of the government but looks for a good deal more yet to come, and at Tuesday's meeting the prospects for the further fulfilment of the demands of the body will be discussed.

Capt. Cox stated yesterday that as a result of various statements which he heard while at Ottawa, he has been led to believe that Mr. Murray, one of the Nova Scotia members, will in all probability soon take over the portfolio of the department of lands and works. Since Hon. C. S. Hyman resigned, Hon. Mr. Brodeur, the minister of marine and fisheries, has been also looking after the business of the lands and works department. This temporary arrangement it is thought will soon be brought to an end, and Mr. Murray will be installed in Mr. Hyman's place.

Capt. Cox states that he had several conversations with Mr. Murray and that he found him most willing to lend a kindly ear to the claims of Victoria. Mr. Murray himself hails from a sea port, and well understands the needs of a city such as this. Should he be promoted to the portfolio of the lands and works department. Capt. Cox feels assured that the demands of Victoria will receive an even larger fulfilment in the future than they have hitherto done, as a result of his recent representations.

The board of the Inner Harbor association, to which Capt. Cox will report, is made up as follows: G. A. Kirk, president; His Worship the Mayor, J. A. Sayward, A. J. Bechtel, Capt. William Grant, Capt. Cox, Capt. Troup and T. C. Sorby, secretary.

PILES

Pastor's Wife in Southern City Restored to Health by the Wonderful Pyramid Pile Cure.

We Want Every Pile Sufferer to Test This Great Cure at Our Expense. Send Your Name and Address For a Free Trial Package.

"In 1900, my wife was attacked with piles and suffered from them four years, [illegible] to attend to her duties. [illegible] tried many remedies [illegible] and she gave up in despair. [illegible] Irwin Shaver, of Salisbury, N. C., who was cured with your Pyramid Pile Cure, recommended it as a sure cure to me. I have used 5 boxes of it, and part of a box of salve, on my wife, and she has been cured. May God bless you and your remedy. Yours very truly, M. G. Hoskins, Pastor Nottaway, Va., Presbyterian Church."

We want to send you a free trial of this remedy at once, so you can see with your own eyes what it can do.

You cure yourself with perfect ease, in your own home, and for little expense.

Pyramid Pile Cure gives you prompt relief. It heals sores and ulcers, reduces congestion and inflammation, and takes away pain, itching and irritation.

After you have tried the sample treatment, and you are satisfied, you can get a full regular-sized treatment of Pyramid Pile Cure at your druggist's for 50 cents. If he hasn't it, send us the money and we will send you the treatment at once, by mail, in plain sealed package.

Send your name and address at once for a trial of this marvelous, quick, sure cure. Address Pyramid Drug Co., 54 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

OKLAHOMA'S CONSTITUTION

Strict Prohibition Law—"Jim Crow" Provision Rejected

Guthrie, Okla., March 15.—The constitutional convention after completing its work of drawing up a set of laws to govern the proposed state of Oklahoma, adjourned sine die today. The constitution as prepared will be submitted to the people of Oklahoma and Indian Territory for ratification or rejection at a special election.

This convention was composed of 100 Democrats and twelve Republicans, and was sitting fifteen days. Probably the most important measure killed by the convention was that providing for separate railway coaches for whites and negroes. Several delegates alleged on the convention floor that President Roosevelt would reject the constitution if the "Jim crow" provision was adopted, and warning letters were sent to the delegates by Senators Tillman and Pettus and others. Female suffrage was defeated by a few votes. The initiative and referendum, patterned after the Oregon law, was adopted, as was a provision provided for the nomination of all state officers and United States senators by primaries.

Succession in state offices is prohibited and it is provided that the senate committee shall not be named by the Lieutenant Governor, but selected by the body itself.

Oklahoma will be a prohibition state, the most stringent liquor law in existence, prohibiting not only the sale, but the introduction of liquor into the state, being provided for.

The issuance of watered stock is prohibited, and the books of all corporations are made subject to inspection at all times.

The state is divided into 75 counties, 21 judicial districts, 41 senatorial districts, and 105 executive districts. The state seal adopted is a combination of the present seal of Oklahoma and the seals of the nations of the five civilized tribes.

A majority vote is required to amend the constitution.

ARE YOU SUBJECT TO HEADACHE?

If you are, and have never tried Burdock Blood Bitters it will pay you to profit by the experience of others and give it a trial.

A healthy stomach, right acting liver and bowels that properly perform their important duties, will render anyone free from headache. If these organs are not in perfect condition, headache must follow. The proper course is obvious—restore the stomach, liver and bowels, to health, and headache cannot exist. For this purpose no medicine equals

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

It removes the cause of the headache by its splendid cleansing, strengthening and tonic properties, whereby the entire system is brought into healthy action. Miss Celina Dubal, Lotellier, Man., writes: "I suffered for fifteen years from sick headache. To the advice of a friend I owe my complete cure, and it is with great pleasure that I testify to you that I have not suffered since using your wonderful remedy, Burdock Blood Bitters. I can recommend it as an efficacious remedy for sick headache, which caused me so much misery.

Price $1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5.00 at all dealers."

The "Strand" Sack Suit

Fit-Reform's most popular creation for well dressed men.

Made in elegant English and Scotch Tweeds—West of England Worsteds—Cheviot Serges—and Twilled Vicunas — all woven expressly for Fit-Reform.

$15. up.

Fit-Reform

73 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

FIFTH REGIMENT, C.A.

Text of Regimental Order Just Issued By Lt.-Col. J. A. Hall, Commanding

The following extract from G. O. 7., January, 1907, is published for general information:

"5th British Columbia Regiment.

"To be provisional lieutenants—William Alexander Irving, gentleman, vice C. E. Stephens, retired, and Basil Gawlor Prior, gentleman, vice M. B. Scarth, retired, 20th December, 1906."

The officer commanding has been pleased to approve the following changes in No. 2 company:

Co. Q. M. Sergt. W. H. Keatinge reverts to his former rang of sergeant at his own request.

To be Co. Q. M. Sergt., Sergt. A. Brayshaw, vice W. H. Keatinge, reverted.

The following men having been granted their discharge, are struck off the strength of the regiment: No. 14, Corp. C. S. McKilligan; No. 165, Gr. C. H. Mason; No. 208, Gr. W. C. Clark.

Lieut. Robt. P. Clark of The Diamond Fields Field Artillery (South Africa) is hereby attached to the Fifth Regiment C. A. until further orders.

The regiment will parade at the drill hall on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 8 p.m. Staff and band will attend. Dress—Drill order.

By order.
(Signed) W. RIDGWAY WILSON,
Adjutant Fifth Regt. C. A.

HARMONY HALL MISSION.

Christian Workers From England To Take Charge at Bible Class.

Mr. and Mrs. Frampton and family of London, Eng., have just arrived to take up their residence in the city. They were earnest workers in the Torrey-Alexander campaign in England, and will be a distinct gain to the mission workers in the in this city. Mr. Frampton with Rev. T. W. Gladstone was present at the Wednesday evening service at Harmony hall. Commencing this morning Mr. Frampton has undertaken the leadership of the young men's Bible class at this mission, so long conducted by Mr. H. W. Northcott and lately by Mr. Gregson. All young men will be given a warm welcome. Miss Frampton, who has had considerable experience in work in London, will have charge of the young women's Bible class. Mr. Frampton will also be present and speak at the evening service at 7 p.m.

COMOX NEWS.

First Maple Sugar Ever Manufactured in Cumberland Is Turned Out.

Cumberland News.

Mr. Neil McFadyen has made the first maple sugar in Cumberland, from two sugar maple trees in his garden. Syrup from wild maples was made many years ago in Saanich district.

Fire started on the roof of Mr. Clinton's house yesterday, but was fortunately noticed and quickly extinguished. Supposed to have caught from a spark from the chimney.

The marriage of Mr. J. Chambers and Miss E. Farnsworth, took place at Mr. Monck's house on the 6th inst., Rev. F. G. Christmas officiating. The bride arrived the preceding evening from New York, and was met at Union Wharf by Mr. Chambers and friends. The young couple have taken up their residence on Windmere avenue and have the best wishes of their many friends for future happiness.

Health and Vitality for Old People.

As old age creeps on vitality is lowered, the heart beats more slowly, the blood becomes thin and watery and the power of resistance is lessened. It is the old people above all others who require the new life and energy, which come with the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Thousands of old people depend on this treatment, because it calms and quiets the nerves, gradually and certainly enriches the blood, builds up the system and instils new life and vigor into their shrivelled arteries.

LAKESIDE HOTEL.

Cowichan Resort Will Be Open For Season by Easter.

The Lakeside hotel at Cowichan Lake will be opened for the season by Easter, says the Cowichan Leader. Mr. E. A. Price, of Price Brothers, will be in charge. This popular resort is well and favorably known and will no doubt have its usual quota of guests this Easter. Cowichan Lake is the sportsman's paradise and one of the most delightful beauty spots on earth. Fish and game are there to be had in quantities in season, and for the beauties of nature it cannot be excelled. People from all over the world have been guests at the Lakeside hotel, and all have gone away with the hopes of some day coming back. Now the fishing should be perfect, as the trout are beginning to rise to the fly and the lower reaches of the river are spoilt by the logs driving. Keast's stages will run every day and the rigs are being prepared with a view to the every comfort of the passengers. The road is in fair condition and from present indications a number of Victorians will avail themselves of another trip to Cowichan lake, the gem of the island.

RUPTURE

New Scientific Appliance, Always a Perfect Fit—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips, No Obnoxious Springs or Pads—Costs Less Than Many Common Trusses—Made for Men, Women or Children

SENT ON TRIAL

I have invented a rupture appliance that I can safely say, by 30 years' experience in the rupture business, is the only one that will absolutely hold

C. E. Brooks, the Inventor

the rupture and never slip and yet is light, cool, comfortable, conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting and costs less than many ordinary trusses. There are no springs or hard, lumpy pads and yet it holds the rupture safely and firmly without pain or inconvenience. I have put the price so low that any person, rich or poor, can buy, and I absolutely guarantee it.

I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it, and if it doesn't satisfy you send it back to me and I will refund your money.

That is the fairest proposition ever made by a rupture specialist. The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Write me today and I will send you my book on Rupture and its Cure, showing my appliance and giving you prices and names of people who have tried it and been cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies. Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

C. E. Brooks, 4554 Brooks Bldg, Marshall, Mich.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DRESS GOODS — **Henry Young & Co.** — SOUTHALL'S SANITARY TOWELS

EXQUISITE SILK BLOUSES

FIRST SHOWING OF SPRING CREATIONS in the most delightful of blouse fabrics. Dainty Exquisite Silk, trimmed in the height of fashion from the severely simple to the most magnificent productions, showing a great variety of designs, including V shaped, circular, all round and square yokes; short and long sleeves; Battenburg, silk, Torchon, Duchess and Valenciennes lace motifs; rich self embroidery; tucks, pretty frills and medallions. In spite of the general upward tendency in prices we have marked these charming and extremely chic Silk Blouses at low prices for our Easter display, viz.: $7.85, $7, $6.50, $5.75, $5.00, $4.50, $4.00 and down to $3.75

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

DRESS GOODS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKING, ETC.
Government Street, Victoria

IMPORTANT SALE

Of Water Frontage and Trackage on Burrard Inlet.

Under instructions from the Lands and Works Department, I will sell at my rooms, 514 Pender street, Vancouver, B. C., on

Thursday, 4th April, 1907

AT 4 P.M. PROMPT,

LOT 217, BURNABY

Containing 120 acres, less the C. P. R. right of way.

The above parcel will be offered as a whole, and is eminently suited for millsite or other manufacturing purposes.

Terms of sale: 25 per cent. cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years; interest at 6 per cent.

For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer,

JOHN S. RANKIN
Vancouver, B. C.

ACREAGE

We have a few acres on the waterfront near Esquimalt; most desirable residential location; 5 minutes from the car line.

Also part of Section 28, Victoria District. 61 acres, more or less fronting Cadboro Road, on Willows car line.

A. W. JONES
LIMITED
28 FORT STREET

LADIES'
Walking Skirts

A most fashionable assortment in light mixed tweeds; Ladies' cloths and French cloths at $7, $5.75, $4.25, $3.75 down to

$3.50

Wescott Bros.
The Big Dry Goods Store
Quality House
71 YATES STREET

Advertise in The Colonist.

SPECIALS

$6,000.00—Modern 8-room house in choicest residential section, standon half an acre of ground, with stable; commanding a magnificent view of the whole surrounding country and Straits of Fuca. For any person wanting something better than the ordinary in the way of a residence, this is a rare opportunity.

$3,250.00—For 3 1-3 acres of land, close to Shoal Bay, all under cultivation and fenced. If you know anything about property values, we need enter into no further details here.

$400.00—Per lot for building sites in the Oak Bay subdivision. Your chance to make a good turnover.

Grant & Lineham
2 VIEW STREET

CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS.

Henry Clay — Bock & Co.
Africana — Manuel Garcia

WHOLESALE BY
THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
VICTORIA, B. C.

For Quick Delivery

LINDEN AVENUE—2 full sized lots in best part of avenue for only $1,950, takes both; 1-3 cash.

WATER FRONT—At junction of Foul Bay road and the beach, three large sized lots with frontage on beach; no rock; beautiful site for house; $600 each; 1-3 cash.

$1,650, RAE ST.—5 room cottage, all conveniences, nice location and only $500 down.

$1,600, PANDORA ST.—Full sized lot and six room cottage; all conveniences; can be had for small payment down.

GENERAL AGENCY CORPORATION
LIMITED
48 Yates Street and 334 Granville Street

WE SELL THE EARTH
DRURY & MACGURN
34 Government Street

Exclusive Agents for the following Property

Lot 60x120, St. Charles street, very choice lot, hard to duplicate, $3,000

Lots 16, 18 and 20, St. George's (now Belmont avenue), beautiful location, exceptionally fine view, $5,000

Lots 15, 17 and 19, fronting on Regent's Park avenue, desirable site for beautiful home $5,000

These building sites are situated in the choice residential section and there are only a few left.

This is not speculative property but it is steadily increasing in value.

Money loaned on Life Policies.

We are also Sole Agents for the following Choice Buys

House and lot, north side Pandora, just east of Fernwood. This house is entirely new, seven rooms, bath, etc. concrete foundations, good basement $3,500

Lots on Pembroke street, Belmont avenue, Pandora avenue, ranging in prices from $500 to $800.

Particulars and terms on application.

Population of Victoria in a few years will be 50,000. Prices will advance. Buy now.

Money to loan on Real Estate.

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Erin-Go-Bragh!

Burke's Irish, imported, quarts	$1.35
Burke's Irish, quarts	1.00
Mitchell's Irish, imported, quarts	1.35
Mitchell's Irish, quarts	1.00
Mitchell's Irish, flasks	.50
Mitchell's Irish, half flasks	.25
John Jamieson Irish, quarts	1.50

FELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 94 49 Fort Street

WATCH

For the Finest Subdivision Yet Put on the Market

Bounded by

Cook St., Dallas Road, Moss St.

SALE OF LOTS MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1907

British-American Trust Company, Ltd.

CORNER BROAD AND VIEW STS. TELEPHONE 319.

Our Syrup of Hypophosphites

IS A GOOD TONIC AND PICK-ME-UP

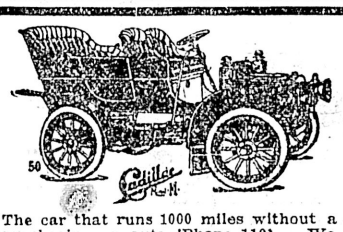
$1.00 per Bottle

CYRUS H. BOWES

Chemist

98 Government St., near Yates St.

'Phone 425



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It Is In Town

The "07" CADILLAC

The car that runs 1000 miles without a stop. If you are thinking of purchasing an auto, 'Phone 1191. We will be pleased to arrange a demonstration.

VICTORIA GARAGE, 164 Yates Street

YES, WE PERMANENTLY CURE HEADACHES WITH GLASSES

Talk it over with our optician

W. B. SHAKESPEARE, Jeweler and Optician, 31 Gov't St., near Post Office

The Manager of

THE ROYAL BANK CANADA

WILL BE PLEASED TO MEET OR CORRESPOND WITH INDIVIDUALS, FIRMS OR CORPORATIONS DESIROUS OF CHANGING THEIR BANKING CONNECTIONS OR OF

OPENING NEW ACCOUNTS

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

THOS. R. WHITLEY,

Manager, VICTORIA B. C.

Capital and Reserve, $8,290,000.

Total Assets, $44,500,000.

THE BRITISH BARQUE

LOUDON HILL

100 A1

2066 tons net register, will be despatched from

LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW

—TO—

VICTORIA, B. C.

APRIL LOADING

Robt. Ward & Co. Ld

AGENTS

Temple Building. Victoria

PROSPECTORS

SHOULD GO TO

STEWART

Portland Canal

The newest and most promising prospecting field in British Columbia. Only 4 days from Victoria. Send for pamphlet. Come and see our specimens.

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P. O. BOX 480,

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British Columbia's Leading Paper

ANNUAL REPORTS, NOTICES OF MEETINGS, CIRCULARS, ENVELOPES, ETC., "MIMEOGRAPHED."

A. M. JONES

STENOGRAPHER

98½ GOVERNMENT STREET

PHONE 302.

Amherst shoes for men who work.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of No. 2 Company, Fifth Regiment C. A., will be held at the drill hall on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of members is requested.

Hospital Board.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital will be held at the Board of Trade room on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock for the transaction of general business.

Board of Trade.

The adjourned monthly general meeting of the Board of Trade will be held in the board rooms at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon next. The business on hand will be the ascertaining of the views of members upon the Lord's Day Act.

"Night With Longfellow."

The United States Consul, Hon. Abraham E. Smith, has kindly consented to take the chair at the "Night With Longfellow" on Monday night in the schoolroom of the Church of Our Lord in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the poet's death.

Close Atlin Branch.

The announcement is officially made that the Canadian Bank of Commerce will close its branch at Atlin on April 15th. At the start of the camp three chartered banks opened branches there—the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Bank of British North America and Royal Bank. The two last named closed their branches some years ago and with the closing of the branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Atlin will be without banking facilities.

Junior Pupils' Recital.

On Saturday of last week a very successful junior pupils' recital was given at the studio of Miss Bernice Scowcroft, A.V.C.M., Discovery street. The pupils taking part were the Misses Marjorie Adam, Grace Adam, Eva Marwick, Edna Marwick, Dorothy Astle, Elise McKay, Winifred Creed, Ivy Gibson, Myrtle Merkley, Margaret Wood, Flossie Ware, Masters Gordon McKay, Jack Clemence, Gordon Marwick.

The Lenora Mine

It is understood that the Lenora mine is to be opened up again at once says the Cowichan Leader. Mr. James Harvey, late of Crofton, is reported to be making arrangements to start a force of men to work right away, putting the workings in order preparatory to starting shipping ore. Rumor has it that the ore will go to the Tyee smelter at Ladysmith, being handled as the Richard III ore is, over that company's aerial tramway. This will certainly give impetus to mining on Mt. Sicker.

Sham Battle Suggested

Says the Cowichan Leader: "It has been suggested by a gentleman from Victoria that the Fifth Regiment come up to Duncan on Easter Sunday and Monday, one half the regiment to come on Saturday, and plan for a sham battle, the last half to fortify the town and the second half coming on Monday to endeavor to take the town. The band is to come with them and after the battle, discourse music. Mr. Goodfellow has been approached, to give rates, and if the thing can possibly be arranged, it would not only be a good outing for the boys, but would be a big attraction for the town."

New Books That Are Good Books

Memoirs of Prince Hohenlohe; Jack London's "Before Adam"; Lawson's "Friday the 13th"; Oppenheim's "Malefactor"; "Poison Island," by Quiller Couch; "Awakening of Helen Richie," by Delaud; "Madame de Treymes," by Edith Wharton; "Dust of Conflict," by Blindeoss; "The Far Horizon," by Lucas Malet; "The Second Generation," by David Graham Phillips; "Half a Rogue," by Harved MacGrath. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

An opportunity to trim your spring suit at very small cost. Will reduce prices of all fancy dress gymps until end of this week. Geo. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Thinking of buying dishes? See our window of dishes in the Blue Willow Pattern. We sell it in sets or by the piece. Vegetable dishes, covered, 75c each. Vegetable dishes, open, 20c, 25c, 30c and 45c. Meat dishes, 20c to 90c. Pitchers, 20c and 25c. Gravy dishes, 25c. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

Pythian Sisters—Social dance, Friday, March 22, 1907, at Victoria hall, Pandora. Tickets 50c each. Committee; Sister C. Wriglesworth, chairman; E. Smith, J. L. Smith, E. Bradly, T. C. Hubbard, secretary.

Selling Out.—Owing to continued illness I am retiring from drygoods business. My entire stock is on sale at wholesale prices to clear. Come early and get your choice. Robinson's, 86 Yates street.

Why not be young forever? Anda Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, moth patches, liver and iron spots, also yellowness or darkness of the skin, makes old faces look young again; will also develop the chest and arms. Dermathol removes pimples, blackheads, oily skin, sunburn, salt rheum, coarse pores, tetters and eczema. Best pure French Cuta Castile Soap, 35 cents. French Dental Cream will whiten the darkest teeth; 25 cents. All Dr. H. B. F. Cristion's French Toilet Preparations represented by Mrs. Winch, 129 Cormorant street. All orders by mail receive special attention.

Wool Sweaters, navy, red, and white, for boys, big and little. Prices all reduced till end of this week only. Geo. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Cold Snap.—Get your heaters from Clarke & Pearson—largest assortment in Victoria.

Camp stoves of all kinds at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Bird Cages and Cutlery at Cheapside.

Elegant Hall Stoves and Stove Boards at Cheapside.

Bar and Household Tumblers always in stock at Cheapside.

ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT IS LARGELY ATTENDED

Good Musical Programme With Oration by Denis Murphy of Ashcroft

Tomorrow is St. Patrick's day, the anniversary which all natives of the land of Erin delight to honor. Owing to the fact that it occurs this year on Sunday, the celebration, which is always held, took place last evening. It took the form of a concert of an appropriate character at Institute hall. The building was crowded, practically all the seating accommodation being occupied. Undoubtedly the feature of the entertainment was an oration of Dennis Murphy, of Ashcroft, who is well known to Victorians, having occupied a seat in the provincial legislature several years ago. The remainder of the programme consisted of musical selections, all of which were meritorious, being accorded enthusiastic applause and, in most instances, one or more encores being insistently demanded.

J. G. Brown opened with an Irish selection. Miss O'Keefe followed rendering a song entitled "the Kerry Dance." A. J. Julier then gave a humorous song "A Ghost Story" after which Mr. Murphy delivered his address. The latter was listened to with close attention and called forth frequent outbursts of enthusiastic applause.

"Killarney," sang by Mrs. Moresby in admirable style and Mr. Julier in another humorous selection known as "When Father Laid the Carpet on the Stairs" brought the evening's proceedings to a close. Miss Saunders acted as accompanist throughout.

Altogether the entertainment was voted by all in attendance one of the best given in honor of the historic Irish Saint by the local residents of that nationality.

Carpenters' Mass Meeting

There will be a mass meeting of carpenters at Trades & Labor hall next Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.

New Fire Alarm Boxes

Ald. Fullerton, as chairman of the committee of fire wardens, will report at the meeting of the council tomorrow evening recommending that four new fire alarm boxes be installed at various points on the streets recently opened up in the newly subdivided portions of the city.

"At Home" Arranged

The Christian Endeavor Society of First Presbyterian church intend holding an "at home" at the residence of Mrs. Wood, Henry street, on Tuesday next from 3 to 6 o'clock. In the evening a musical programme will be rendered and a comedietta "A Chafing Dish Tragedy" will be presented by the young people.

Will Live Here

W. A. Mitchell, of Moose Jaw, who recently purchased the residence of B. R. Seabrook, has decided to reside permanently in this city, and is now occupying his new home. Mr. Mitchell intends to open a real estate office in Victoria, and having large connections in the Northwest he will no doubt control his share of the local business.

Address by Miss Evans

The meeting of the Metropolitan Epworth league will be held in the schoolroom of the Metropolitan Methodist church, on Monday evening at 8 p. m. and promises to be of an especially interesting character. Miss A. E. Evans, who has spent fifteen years of her life as a missionary in Central India, will give an address descriptive of the country and its people. She will be attired in the Indian costume, during the whole evening.

Wedded Yesterday

At the residence of the bride's parents yesterday Charles J. Blake, eldest son of C. R. Blake, of this city, and Mildred Edith, fourth daughter of Samuel Roberts, of North Saanich, were married. The ceremony was performed by special license from the Lord Bishop of Columbia, by Rev. E. G. Miller, of St. Barnabas church. The bridesmaids were Misses Alice and Eva Roberts, sisters of the bride, and the groomsman was E. E. Blake, the groom's brother. The bride was given away by her father. Her wedding gown was of eolienne, with silk Battenberg lace. Mr. and Mrs. Blake left for California on their wedding tour by the steamer Umatilla.

Death of Mrs. Ready

The death occurred at the Royal Jubilee hospital on Friday of Mrs. F. Ready, a resident of Caribou Crossing. The late Mrs. Ready had been undergoing medical treatment at the hospital, having come from her northern home for that purpose. She caught a slight chill after an operation, and death was due to unlooked for complications. The funeral will take place on Tuesday from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing company. Mrs. Ready was the widow of the late John Ready, a well known resident of S. E. Alaska, and was well known in the North. She owned the Caribou hotel, at White Horse, and spent most of her time between that point and Caribou Crossing. She has two sons at school in this city.

Will Open Garage

J. M. Woods, who for several years past has been connected with the staff of the Victoria theatre, has resigned his position to go into the automobile business. He has purchased a 30 h.p. Oldsmobile car from W. L. Challoner, with the intention of placing it on hire, and is now completing arrangements for opening a first-class garage. Mr. Woods intends to add to his stock in trade as the demand increases, and every effort will be made to meet the wishes of his patrons. Mr. Woods will not commence his new business until May 1, having decided to have everything in shape before opening. The latest addition to Victoria's chauffeurs is well known in the city and while connected with the Victoria theatre made many friends who will miss his smiling countenance but who wish him every success in his new venture.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days, or money refunded. 50c.

S. Creech has opened a shop at 39½ Douglas street, where orders for all kinds of carpenter work will receive prompt attention; seats for cosy-corners a specialty. Give him a call and be convinced.

SACRED CONCERT

Fine Programme To Be Rendered at Jubilee Hospital This Afternoon

At the Jubilee hospital this afternoon the following programme of sacred music will be rendered at the conclusion of the regular service, at about 3:45 p. m:

Organ Solo—"March of Priests," from "Athalie" ..... Mendelssohn
Mr. Arthur Longfield.

Violin Solo ..... Selected
Miss Elford.

Vocal Solo—"I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say" .....
Miss Kayton.

Vocal Solo—"Jesus Lover of My Soul" ..... Tours
Mrs. Hinton.

Vocal Solo—"Where'er Ye Walk" .. Handel
Mr. Hives.

Vocal Solo—"The Plains of Peace" . Barnard
Miss Bishop.

Accompanist—Mr. Longfield.

FOR SALE

HERALD STREET

Brick building, 8 rooms, all modern.

Full lot. Easy terms.

Price $5000

P. R. BROWN, Ltd.

30 Broad Street.

'Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428.

This is Just About the Last Call on Stilenfit Suits

AT

HALF PRICE

You'll even have to hurry to get yours before your size is sold out. Smartest suits you ever saw. Rich

English Worsted

and stylish

Scotch Tweeds

Former Prices $25 and $30

And good value at those prices

Now

$12½ and $15

Again Hurry.

FINCH & FINCH

HATTERS

57 Government Street

IRISH LINENS

We have a large stock of Linens of extra good value, direct from Belfast.

Table Linen, from per yard	25c
Linen Napkins, from per dozen	$1.00
Linen for drawnwork, from per yard	40c
Handkerchief Linen from, per yard	60c
Huckaback Linen from, per yard	15c

Also Sideboard Covers, Doylies, Towels and Toweling of excellent value.

G. A. RICHARDSON & CO

Victoria House

82 Yates Street

Think It Over!

WE PAY NO COMMISSION TO DOCTORS

You Save that Overcharge when bringing your Prescriptions to

TERRY & MARETT

The Prescription Druggists.

Southeast Corner Fort and Douglas Streets

Another Shipment

OF OUR

Spring Goods

will be opened up tomorrow,

Monday

Come and select the finest assortment ever shown in Victoria.

PEDEN'S

TAILORING PARLORS

31 FORT STREET

Use telephone to Seattle

PATERSON SHOE CO.

70 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

SHOE Opening

Our New American Shoes Have Just Arrived

14 CASES 14

Magnificent Specimens of Shoe Making, Unapproachable Style, Quality. Come and See Them

Paterson Shoe Co.

70 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Beautiful Cut Glass

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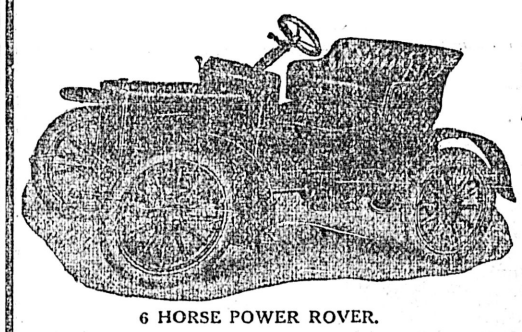

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and the frame cottage adjoining, together with the lot, 60x120 feet, on which the same stand, situate on the north side of Yates street, Victoria, and with the electric fixtures, scenery, carpets, chairs, tables, stoves, etc., therein.

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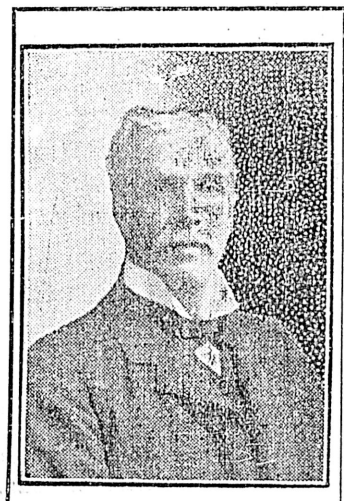

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TRIES TO PLEASE BOTH AND PLEASES NEITHER

B. C. Mess Discusses Action of Government on Fraser River Fishing

As a result of the visit paid by a delegation representing the cannerymen of this city to the federal ministers at Ottawa recently, several measures of the greatest importance for the preservation of the salmon fisheries of this province will be brought before the Dominion house in the course of its present session.

B. C. Mess, one of the members of the delegation arrived in the city recently, and to the Colonist yesterday, stated himself, as being, with possibly one or two exceptions, entirely satisfied with the results of the visit. The only matter on which he expressed any dissatisfaction was the compromise arrived at by the government as to the close season in the Fraser. Concerning this matter, a delegation of fishermen from New Westminster also waited upon the government, and rather than offend either party, the ministers arranged a compromise. This in the words of Mr. Mess, "far from being agreeable to either one or both parties was unsatisfactory to the both of them."

In its report the fisheries commission recommended that the old close season of thirty-six hours be retained below the New Westminster bridge, but that it be extended to sixty above" said Mr. Mess. "There was some opposition to this, and our idea in going back to Ottawa was among other things to lend our weight in favor of the sixty-hour weekly close season above the bridge. We thought that it was necessary for the preservation of the salmon. The fishermen of New Westminster heard of this, however, and immediately sent back a delegation consisting of J. C. Brown, P. Doyle and George Mackie to protest against the long close season, and to demand the same regulations above as well as below the bridge. Well, the ministers didn't like to offend either party, so they finally compromised by a forty-eight hour close season above the bridge leaving that below unaltered. Personally I don't think that such regulations are adequate for the protection of the fish, but nevertheless that's the way the bill will probably read when introduced."

The closed season question was by no means the most important matter brought to the attention of the ministers by the delegation.

"We were also promised," said Mr. Mess, "that at least one new hatchery should be built on the Fraser and another on the Skeena, that a new patrol boat should be placed on the Fraser, and that some regulations should be made to prevent the exportation of raw salmon. All these are matters of the greatest importance, but the prohibition of the importation of salmon is particularly so. In the past immense quantities of salmon have, during the fishing season, been sent in scows to the American canneries to be packed there. Once the law has passed, there will be an end of this, and if they wish to pack British Columbia salmon it will be up to the American cannerymen to build their canneries on this side of the line."

Mr. Mess states that a proposal was made to build one cannery having a capacity of over 20,000,000 eggs on the Fraser, but that he personally favored two of say 10,000,000 each, suggesting that two smaller hatcheries might be built in the place of the one large one.

MEETING DECIDES ON VIGOROUS FIGHT

Property Owners' Recommendation on Woman Suffrage Will be Opposed

A well attended meeting of representative citizens was held in the W. C. T. U. rooms yesterday afternoon, with His Worship Mayor Morley presiding. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the proposed alterations to the Municipal Clauses act that have been recommended by the Property Owners' association of this city, regarding the proposal to do away with suffrage for women.

The question was considered at length and it was decided to make a vigorous fight against the recommendations made by the Property Owners' association. Serious objection is taken to this association making alterations to the Clauses act every year and one of those present remarked, "We will take a determined stand to prevent any legislation being sneaked through the house without the citizens knowing anything about it." A committee was appointed to wait on the provincial government and present the objections of the meeting, and the same committee will arrange for a public meeting which will be held in the city hall on Friday evening next. The committee will be made up as follows: Dr. E. Hall, G. W. Dean, L. Tait, A. Johnson, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Spofford, Mrs. (Capt.) Grant, Mrs. Andrews.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION

E. Jacobs Reads Instructive Paper at Annual Meeting of Mining Institute

After an absence of a fortnight, during which period he attended the ninth annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, held at Toronto on the 6th, 7th and 8th inst., Mr. E. Jacobs, editor of the British Columbia Mining Record, returned to the city on Friday night. The meeting, Mr. Jacobs was informed, was one of the most successful the institute has held for years, both as regards attendance and the general interest taken in the proceedings throughout the three days' sessions.

Besides the large number of members present the attendance included geologists, mining engineers, metallurgists and other widely known men. Among them Prof. Chas. R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Prof. J. F. Kemp, and Dr. Wm. Campbell, both of Columbia University, New York, all of whom contributed important papers. The attendance totaled about 125.

George R. Smith, M. P. P., of Bell's Asbestos Co., Thetford Mines, Quebec, president of the institute, presided until his successor; Mr. Frederic Keffer, of Greenwood, B. C., engineer for the British Columbia Copper Company, Ltd., was elected president for the ensuing year and relieved him of the duties of that office.

The report of the secretary, H. Mortimer Lamb, showed the membership of the institute to have increased about 25 per cent, during the past year. The financial statement submitted by the treasurer, J. Stevenson Brown, exhibited a gratifying improvement in the finances of the institute as compared with the year immediately preciding.

Among the numerous papers read were the following relating to the mining in the Canadian West: "The Minerals of Alberta," by D. B. Dowling; "Further Observations on the Copper Deposits of British Columbia, the Yukon, and Alaskan Coast," by W. M. Brewer; "The Marble Bay Copper Deposit, Texada Island," by O. E. Leroy; "The Geology of the Ore Deposits of Franklin Camp, B. C."; by R. W. Brock; "The Emma Mine, Boundary District, B. C.," by Frederic Keffer; "Some Notes on the Economic Geology of the Skeena River District," by W. W. Leach; "Notes on Recent Developments in Quartz Mining in the Yukon," by D. D. Cairns; "Recent Mining Conditions in the Yukon," by R. G. McConnell; "Mineral Production of British Columbia," by E. Jacobs; and a student's paper, "Hydraulic Mining in the Cariboo District," by W. J. Dick.

Leading features in the information given by Mr. Jacobs were that the grand total in value of the mineral production of British Columbia up the end of 1906 was approximately $275,000,000 comprising, in round figures, Placer gold, $68,700,000; lode minerals, $121,300,000; coal and coke, $79,500,000, and building materials, etc., $5,500,000 By periods it was shown that the total value of mineral production up to the end of 1886 was $64,240,000; for the ten years 1887-1896, $37,809,000; and for ten years 1897-1906, $173,000,000. The important advance made by the mining industry of the province during the last ten years was particularly emphasized by Mr. Jacobs, who called special attention to the fact that while the total for all years up to the end of 1896 was $102,000,000, that for the last ten years was $173,000,000. Further, it was pointed out that the value of the production in 1906 alone, officially estimated at $26,390,000, was not very far short of being one-tenth of the grand total of production to the close of that year.

As showing in more striking form the fast increasing importance of the mining industry of British Columbia, Mr. Jacobs submitted the following figures being an estimate made by the Colonist at the beginning of the current year:

Product of	Value
Lumbering	$ 9,500,000
Agriculture	8,000,000
Fisheries	8,000,000
Together	$25,500,000
Mining	26,350,000
Manufactures	11,000,000
Total	$62,850,000

The above shows that the estimated total value of the mineral production of the province last year exceeded that of lumbering, agriculture and fisheries combined.

The information presented by Mr. Jacobs proved to be of much interest to some of those present, several of whom afterwards expressed to him their surprise at the progress made and their gratification that the mining industry of British Columbia had last year paid, as mentioned by Mr. Jacobs, between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 in dividends.

The annual dinner, held in the banquet hall of the King Edward hotel, at which the several sessions were also conducted, was a very enjoyable affair. Among the guests present were the honorable the lieutenant governor of Ontario; Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of mines, and Hon. W. J. Hanna, provincial secretary, all of whom responded to toasts during the evening. Other prominent speakers among the visitors were Professors Kemp and Van Hise; Dr. Ledoux of New York; F. Hobart, associate editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, New York; and H. H. Stoek, editor of Mines and Minerals, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The business sessions were concluded on Friday afternoon and the same night a party numbering 77 left Toronto in a special train composed of baggage, dining, and three Pullman cars, for Cobalt, New Ontario, which mining town was reached by noon of Saturday. Here a local committee had arranged to drive the visitors to most of the mines, and Saturday afternoon and the greater part of Sunday were occupied in examining the rich silver veins occurring here. On Saturday night a meeting was held in a large hall at Cobalt, and there was an interesting discussion on matters relating to the geology and mineralogy of the district. In the course of the evening after reference had been made to the mining laws of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, respectively, Mr. Mortimer Lamb in a most positive manner, asserted that in no other part of Canada were the mining laws anything like so liberal as in British Columbia.

At Cobalt, Mr. Jacobs met a number of mining men he had known in British Columbia, including Arthur A. Cole, formerly of Rossland, now mining engineer to the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway commission; I. Robert Jacobs, manager of the Kerr Lake Mining Company's mine; R. W. Brigstocke, manager of the Drummond mine; J. C. Haas, M. E., who had just concluded an inspection of the district for clients; W. E. Segsworth, formerly of Greenwood, and others. From the Drummond, Kerr lake, and Cobalt Lake mines, some fine specimens of silver ores were obtained for the mineral museum of the bureau of mines of British Columbia and these were yesterday delivered to the provincial mineralogist, who was much pleased to receive such a welcome addition to the varied collection of ores the province already possessed. The several mine managers who so kindly acceded to Mr. Jacobs' request that they send by him to the museum, typical specimens of the ores will be officially thanked for their valuable donations. Professor Willet G. Miller, geologist to the Ontario Bureau of mines, who was most kind and attentive to the visitor from Victoria, intimated his intention to later send some good specimens from the Gillies limits, on which mining is being done by the Ontario mines department.

A further large increase in the production of silver in New Ontario during the current year is expected both at Toronto and in the mining district directly concerned. From what he saw and learned during his brief visit Mr. Jacobs is of the opinion that this expectation is a remarkable one and he considers it probable it will be abundantly realized.

Former Resident Dead

The death occurred yesterday of Samuel Hansom, formerly a well known resident of this city, but late of Kaslo. The deceased formerly kept a drug store in this city, but for the past few years had been living at Kaslo. He had been in poor health for some time past, and had come to Victoria in the hope of recuperating. His hopes proved vain, and his malady taking a turn for the worse, he passed away yesterday. The funeral arrangements are in the hands of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing company. The deceased leaves a widow in delicate health, who is now in Victoria.

Rev. Mr. Heckman will remain for a short time only in this city. Can be consulted upon all affairs of life, at 41 View street. Spiritual Seance, Tuesday and Friday, 8 p.m.

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OVER 4,000 EDISON RECORDS

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Including every number in the Catalogue

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LAWN MOWER GRINDING AND REPAIRING

The only automatic machine for the purpose in the city.

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WAITES BROS., 59 Fort Street

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The New Hudson English Make

Is the latest improved and most modern Bicycle manufactured. Contains many new improvements, including our patent chain adjustment, patent relief lever brakes, free from cable wires, with all working parts exposed to view; the highest grade machine, and of perfect design and finish. A consignment of these to hand and are now on view at

CLAYTON & COSTINS

58 JOHNSON ST.

LADIES' DRESSY FOOTWEAR

A $3.50 Shoe

Here's a Shoe I want every lady in Victoria to see. It's the best shoe for the money we know anything about. Spring styles, good leather and correct shapes. I have been making an effort to sell the best $3.50 shoe in Victoria, and I have it. Ladies, come and see it.

G. D. CHRISTIE'S

SHOE EMPORIUM,

Corner Government and Johnson Sts.

Fruit Trees
Apples
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Small Fruits

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE COUNTRY

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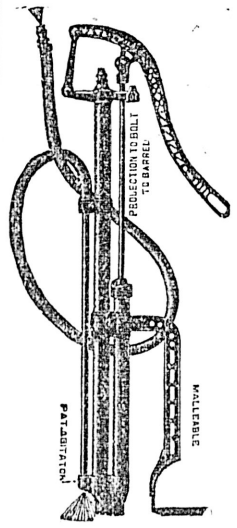

Our car of SPRAY PUMPS and WELL PUMPS that has been snowed in on the plains has arrived at last.

Now is the time to spray your trees.

Call and examine all the various kinds of the best style Pumps we have on hand.

E. G. Prior & Co.

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"RICHARDSON'S SPECIAL"

THE POPULAR BLEND.

Army and Navy Cigar Store, Phone 346

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DUNEDIN STREET

WE have a block of 14 lots on Dunedin, Elizabeth and Sumas Sts. This is a good locality and is between the Gorge Road and Douglas Street. Only two minutes from the car line. The lots range in price from $550.00 up, and can be bought on easy terms. The $550.00 lots are high, with good view and on a southern slope. These are the only lots left at this price in this district. Call at once and take your choice as the prices will positively advance $25.00 per lot on the 25th

BUY NOW

BRYAN PREDICTS DEMOCRATIC RULE

Says Roosevelt Owes Popularity to Following Borrowed Doctrines

Boston, March 16.—The Democratic state committee today gave a dinner in honor of W. J. Bryan. Among the guests were George Fred Williams, of Boston, who, in a speech, referred to Mr. Bryan as the "acknowledged leader of the national Democratic party."

Speaking directly to Mr. Bryan he said: "I have no right, sir, to place you in the position of a candidate for office until you have authorized it, but I take no undue advantage of my position, and I believe I represent the sentiment of the Massachusetts Democracy, when I say that the success of our party rests upon your shoulders, whether you will have it or not.

"If President Roosevelt abides by his refusal to become a candidate, no Republican, unless he be more radical than the president, can prevent the election of William J. Bryan to the presidency."

The dinner followed a reception, at which about 200 Democrats were introduced to Mr. Bryan.

An address by Mr. Bryan followed. Taking up the story that he wrote the Democratic platform of 1896, Mr. Bryan declared he wrote but little of it, and deserved little or no credit, but he had more to do with the platform of 1900.

"I think," said Mr. Bryan, "that if we had had a vote unpurchased and unlimited in 1896, I would have been elected by an overwhelming majority.

"I shall not discuss the amount of fraud perpetuated in 1896, but we had against us the largest corruption fund that was ever used in a campaign."

No one, he said, rejoiced more than he in the vindication that had come to Democratic ideas, for dearer to him than any office was the triumph of the things for which they had been fighting.

"And I rejoice," added Mr. Bryan, "that I never lose any opportunity to thank the president for what he has done. The president was one of my opponents. No one ever used harsher language than he did toward our cause. Yet I want no man to anticipate me in hearty commendation of anything he does that I believe is right.

"The Republican party has been in power for ten years, with undisputed rule. We find the Republican party not so popular today. The party has gone on the toboggan slide so that it has just one man whom it regards as popular enough to be the candidate for president. Why is it that the president alone has escaped the paralysis that has fallen upon all the rest? There is only one explanation, and that it his popularity is due to the following of Democratic doctrines."

Mr. Bryan charged that the slump in stocks, of which the men in high finance complained, was caused by the very men who are now complaining.

"If I may venture a prediction," he added, "I would say that, in the fight that is coming, the Democratic party will be looked upon as the protector of the small investor against the manipulation of the sharks that have power in Wall street."

TO OWNERS OF BAD BREATH—

Foul Odor of Indigestion, Smoking, Eating or Drinking Stopped at Once With Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges

Trial Package to Prove It Sent Free

Bilious breathers, onion eaters, indigestion victims, cabbage consumers, smokers, drinkers and those with gas on the stomach are in a class all by themselves, distinguished by a powerful bad breath.

They all breathe, and as they breathe they whiff out odor which makes those standing near turn their heads away in disgust. The pitiable part of it is that these victims do not realize what a sickening thing a bad, offensive breath is to others.

Charcoal is a wonderful absorber of gases and odors. It absorbs 100 times its own volume of gas.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges will put a stop to your bad, offensive breath, and to your belchings, whatever the cause or source, because the charcoal quickly absorbs all noxious, unnatural odors and gases.

If you suffer from indigestion and belch gas as a result, Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges will absorb all the gas and make you stop belching.

If on getting up in the morning you have such a bad, bilious breath, that you can almost smell it yourself, Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges will get rid of it for you quickly.

If you have been smoking or chewing, or have been eating onions or other odorous things, Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges will make your breath pure and sweet.

Charcoal is also the best laxative known. You can take a whole boxful and no harm will result. It is a wonderfully easy regulator.

And then, too, it filters your blood—every particle of poison and impurity in your blood is destroyed, and you begin to notice the difference in your face first thing—your clear complexion.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are made from pure willow charcoal, and just a little honey is put in to make them palatable, but not too sweet.

They will work wonders in your stomach, and make you feel fine and fresh. Your blood and breath will be purified. You will feel clean inside.

We want to prove all this to you, so just send for a free sample today. Then after you get it and use it, you will like them so well that you will go to your druggist and get a 25c box of these Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 93 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

CONSPICUOUS IN A BALLROOM

Flakes of Dandruff on the Collar and Shoulders of a Gentleman in Full Dress.

This is the thing you quite frequently see in the ballroom—a man's black dresscoat literally covered with dandruff.

It must be annoying to the wearer, and certainly not a pleasant thing to observe. But dandruff can be eradicated. It is a germ disease that will some day cause baldness.

Newbro's Herpicide kills the hair-destroying germ, and stimulates the hair to a rich, abundant growth; it does more—keeps the hair soft and pliant.

Furthermore, Herpicide is a most pleasant toilet accessory; of pleasing odor, and cooling to the scalp.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Two sizes, 50c and $1. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government street, Special Agents.

JAPANESE MARRY ESQUIMO WOMEN

Theory Advanced That Orientals Were Early Settlers of America

Dawson, March 16.—Two of the prominent citizens in the Chandelar are Japanese. They are not only exempted from the worries of the Rising Sun land over the restrictions in California, but have a happy home on the Arctic border, with charming Esquimo girls for their faithful better halves.

News of the presence of the Japanese in the camp and their Esquimo wives being there with them is brought by recent arrivals. It is not a new thing for men isolated in the far North to find beauty and charm and good domestic partners in natives of the land, and the "oldies" of the subaurora country with no great ado.

Many scientists of late have been advancing the theory that the natives of the Alaska, British Columbia and state of Washington coasts originally were Japanese. They declare there is a similarity in stature, feature and even in speech. The projected theory as to the advent of the Japanese to these shores is that Japanese sailors or fishermen, in cruising northward from Japan, perhaps on fishing or pelagic ventures, got into the Japan current and drifted or were blown to the Alaskan shores, and remained here, populating the northern part of the American continent, and perhaps, in time, spreading to all parts of this continent and even providing the population of South America that existed prior to the days of Columbus.

A Catholic priest who was stationed at Holy Cross, Nulato, or some other lower Yukon points five or six years ago, also had been stationed in New Mexico, and declares that he found a similar and almost identical language existing and in use in both localities. This strange coincidence is scarcely accounted for beyond the realm of theory.

At any rate, there is an alliance of Japan and Esquimoland in the North, the Brito-Japo or Yanko-Japo treaties and differences notwithstanding.

Activity on Barker Street

Peter Dion, owner of claim No. 40, discovery on Barker creek, arrived here today from Barker creek, and reports twenty or more men working on the creek. Many of the claims were staked just about this time last year, and may of the owners now are there prospecting before the ground lapses.

Two to 10 cents to the pan was found by Dion. He says that he obtained 2 cents to the pan in the gravel and 10 cents on bedrock. He sank one shaft in the creek and one on the hillside. The creek shaft was fifteen feet to bedrock, of which six to seven feet was through muck.

Pay, Dion says, has also been found on 33 and 45 below of late. Dion did not go up the creek far above his own claims, but it is understood some work is being done this winter in the vicinity of discovery.

Dion will return to Barker next week. H is trouble dwith rheumatism.

A Connoisseur.

Washington Star.

Oscar S. Straus, the newly appointed Secretary of Commerce and Labor is a connoisseur of pottery and porcelains.

In conversation with a reporter in New York, Mr. Straus one day praised the useful arts, wood-carving, tapestry-weaving cabinet-making and the like.

"Machinery," he said, "has robbed us of our useful arts to a great extent. In machine-made things there can be no artistic quality, no individual expression. In handmade things, even the humblest there is always an opportunity for art to show itself.

"Two street-sweepers were quarreling one day about their talent in street sweeping.

"Well, Bill," said one, 'I admit that you can clean up the middle of a street all right, but you ain't capable of doing an ornamental piece of work, like sweeping around a trolley pole."

COWICHAN LAKE

Popular Resort Will Be Ready for Patrons by Easter

The Lakeside hotel at Cowichan lake will be opened for the season by Easter. E. A. Price, of Price Brothers, will be in charge. This popular resort is well and favorably known and will no doubt have its usual quota of guests this Easter. Cowichan lake is the sportsman's paradise and one of the most delightful beauty spots on earth. Fish and game are there to be had in quantities in season, and for the beauties of nature it cannot be excelled. People from all over the world have been guests at the Lakeside hotel, and all have gone away with the hopes of some day returning. The fishing should be perfect, as the trout are beginning to rise to the fly and the lower reaches of the river are spoilt by the logs driving. Keast's stages will run every day, and the rigs are being prepared with a view to every comfort of the passengers. The road is in fair condition and from present indications a number of Victorians will avail themselves of another trip to Cowichan lake.

B. A. TRUST COMPANY

Managers and Officers Hold Pleasant and Profitable Meeting

A meeting took place here yesterday of the managers and principal officers of the British American Trust Co. Ltd. The meeting was held in the office of A. C. Flumerfelt, the president of the company, and there were present besides Mr. Flumerfelt, W. L. Germaine, the general manager, G. M. Fripp, of Grand Forks, F. E. P. McMain, of Spokane; J. Black, Winnipeg. Messrs. Riddell and Haynes, of the Victoria office, D. M. Rogers, executive agent of the company, and H. M. Daly.

The meeting listened to a very instructive address from the president, and to remarks from the managers of the different branches and was wound up by the general manager.

Several committees were appointed to consider various questions of interest to the company, and the public may expect after this meeting is concluded that the British American Trust company will be in a better position than ever, to carry on its fast growing business. All the officers of the company had the pleasure of dining with Mr. Flumerfelt last night at his beautiful home on Pemberton road.

It is proposed to make this meeting an annual affair.

MRS. CORA B. MILLER MAKES A FORTUNE

Started a Few Years Ago with No Capital, and Now Employs Nearly One Hundred Clerks and Stenographers

Until a few years ago Mrs. Cora B. Miller lived in a manner similar to that of thousands of other very poor women of the average small town and village. She now resides in her own palatial brown-stone residence, and is considered one of the most successful business women in the United States.

Several years ago Mrs. Miller learned of a mild and simple preparation that cured herself and several friends of female weakness and piles. She was besieged by so many women needing that treatment that she decided to furnish it to those who might call for it. She started with only a few dollars capital, and the remedy, possessing true and wonderful merit, producing many cures when doctors and other remedies failed, the demand grew so rapidly she was several times compelled to seek larger quarters. She now occupies one of the city's largest office buildings, which she owns, and almost one hundred clerks and stenographers are required to assist in this great business.

Million Women Use It

More than a million women have used Mrs. Miller's remedy, and no matter where you live, she can refer you to ladies in your own locality who can and will tell any sufferer that this marvelous remedy really cures women. Despite the fact that Mrs. Miller's business is very extensive, she is always willing to give aid and advice to every suffering woman who writes to her. She is a generous, good woman, and has decided to give away to women who have never used her medicine $10,000.00 worth absolutely FREE.

Every woman suffering with pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing-down feelings, nervousness, creeping sensations up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, or piles from any cause, should sit right down and send her name and address to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box 4579, Kokomo, Ind., and receive by mail (free of charge in plain wrapper) a 50 cent box of her marvelous medicine; also her valuable book, which every woman should have.

Remember, this offer will not last long, for thousands and thousands of women who are suffering will take advantage of this generous means of getting cured. So if you are ailing, do not suffer another day, but send your name and address to Mrs. Miller for the book and medicine before the $10,000.00 worth is all gone.

OBJECT TO REVISED IMMIGRATION LAWS

Feeling in Japan Against New Relations With the United States

Steamer Athenian, which arrived yesterday from the Orient, brought news that the revision of the United States immigration laws has occasioned much feeling other than in official circles where the treaty rights of the United States are recognized in the matter. Press comment is moderate with few exceptions. A society was formed by objecting elements and at a largely attended meeting at Tokio proposals were made to boycott goods from San Francisco in Japan, but it is doubtful if this step will be taken. The society sent cablegrams to Seattle, San Francisco and Hawaii urging Japanese there to contest the new law and to President Roosevelt asking him to use his good offices to prevent its enforcement.

The Kobe Herald says reports are current that in the event of failure of President Roosevelt and the San Francisco authorities to reach an agreement Japan intended to recall Ambassador Aoki from Washington.

The Genro or elder statesmen and cabinet at a meeting called by Viscount Hayashi, foreign minister, held that acquiescence by Japan to the revision was the only way of clearing away ill-feeling owing to "Californian obstinacy."

Viscount Hayashi in a statement said that while the revision of immigration laws certainly affected seriously Japanese immigrants going to the United States there were other countries for them to go to, especially to Mexico and South America. He advised immigration to Brazil, or better to Korea and Manchuria. The foreign minister held that the step taken by the United States was inevitable under the treaty rights.

The Osaka Mainichi criticizes Viscount Hayasahi's attitude and urges a concentration of efforts to secure withdrawal of the new immigration law. The Tokio Asahi said the revision was a blow to Japan, and was due to defect in article 2 of the America-Japan treaty. The paper advised against the proposed boycott on Californian goods. The Jiji Shimpo, one of the most prominent Japanese papers, admits the rights of the United States and that the contention that Hawaii has been used practically as a half-way station to the United States is correct. The Japan Times of Tokio says: "It is to be hoped Americans will note we would not be in mood to be easily induced to countenance this new development, but for the historical friendship that binds our country with them."

The Japan Times sums up the situation thus: "The law is too apparently aimed at our immigrants but stops short of being discriminating and being at variance with treaty rights. Rather than have the humiliation of seeing our laborers refused landing, it is wiser to enforce restriction of our own accord."

The News.—No Pure Drug Cough Cure Laws would be needed, if all Cough Cures were like Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure is—and has been for 20 years. The National Law now requires that if any poisons enter into a cough mixture, it must be printed on the label or package. For this reason mothers and others should insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. No poison marks on Dr. Shoops labels—and none in the medicine, else it must by law be on the label. And it's not only safe, but it is said to be by those that know it best, a truly remarkable cough remedy. Take no chance, particularly with your children. Insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Compare carefully the Dr. Shoop package with others and see. No poison marks there! You can always be on the safe side by demanding Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Simply refuse to accept any other. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

LATE HOURS FOR SALOONS

Sir,—After the very instructive discussions so radly told by the daily papers, we are now fully informed as to some of the innermost workings of the saloon. "Our best time for business is between 12 p. m. and 1 a. m.," is reported to be their reason for opposition to any limitation of their hours of operation. That is the poor fellows from whom custom, friendship and appetite have taken away the power to say no, have by midnight come to that condition when "sheiling out" freely doesn't need any pressure, and the fathers and fathers-to-be of Victoria don't notice just how many other's drinks they are paying for, nor how many they are taking themselves.

Surely by 11 p. m. would give ample time for the soulless licenseholder to make his hard-earned dividends. Never mind, 12 p. m. which is said to be too soon!

BILL STUMPS.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

Sir,—In view of the impending appeal to the legislature by the city council to make certain changes in the authorized powers of that body, as to which the public has not been taken into its confidence, there appears to be certain points worthy of dispassionate consideration, and among them are:

The Franchise

At the last election it was pretty evident that anyone could buy a vote at the City Hall for $2, by asking for a dog license; it has been stated that one lady, to obtain a vote, took out a license for the china dog on her mantlepiece; whether true or not, there appears nothing to prevent it. Surely this traffic in votes should be stopped. A man keeps a dog solely for his own personal gratification, and it seems absurd to present him with the franchise because he does so, while it is clear that such a method is merely legalizing stuffing the ballot boxes.

The mere purchase of a commodity like water, for private use, also confers the franchise on the purchase; it is difficult to understand why a payment for value received should have tacked on to it the privilege of the franchise, which would not be given to the purchaser of earth or rock from the corporation. The inhabitants of Victoria West also have to pay for water; are they presented with the franchise on that account?

Local Improvement

It is understood that application will be made to constitute the council the sole judge as to what works shall be constructed at private expense for the public benefit. At present the property owners have some slight protection against an ill-advised scheme, but this the council seek to do away with and become the masters instead of the stewards of the public, who are certainly quite as, if not more, competent to decide upon the advisability of undertaking new work as the council.

For all streets, sidewalks, etc., except concrete walks and paving, the cost of construction has been for many years borne by the property.

The division of the cost is also unfair, for every person who uses the road or walk to any particular building, there are least ten users from among the general public who pass it; and it is the general public who should pay the greater part of the cost.

Dual Taxation

It is proposed also, it is understood, to levy a frontage tax on all property past which a water main has been laid. On what ground is this justifiable? The property has already paid, or is paying annually, the cost of the water main, its laying, etc, while the water consumed is paid for separately.

A somewhat similar condition exists as to sewerage. In the first place a frontage tax is charged, while the property has already paid, or is paying annually, the entire cost of the sewer. Further, a charge is made for each closet, and again it is difficult to see on what ground. The city neither provides nor pays for the connections or closets, but claims that they use water. Well, if they do, the city does not supply the water free, but it is charged for and paid monthly. It is not pretended that the tax is excessive, but the principle of charging twice over for the same thing is unjust; moreover, it is in the interest of the whole city to encourage everything leading to more perfect sanitation.

Doubtless there is a considerable difficulty in raising the requisite funds by a fairly apportioned taxation. Now there is a large body of inhabitants in Victoria, who, while enjoying the use of the streets and walks, with fire and police protection, free schools, etc., contribute nothing directly to the revenue of the city in which they earn their living. We used, if I remember right, to be charged a poll tax. Is there any reasonable objection to charging all male residents, over eighteen years of age, $3 a head exclusive of water rate and dog tax, provided they are not paying taxes amounting to that sum, or more, with the same exception?

The above, it is thought, are all subjects which are fairly open to discussion before legislation is asked for, nor should any bill be railroaded through the House before the ratepayers have had ample time to consider its provisions. Others will, doubtless, hold other views on the above suggestions, and it is to be hoped that the citizens generally will have an opportunity to study the proposed Act before its submission to the legislature.

AN OLD VICTORIAN.

Victoria, March 15, 1907.

Rheumatic sufferers can have a free sample of Dr. Shoops Rheumatic Remedy with book on Rheumatism by simply writing Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. This book will explain how Dr. Shoops Rheumatic Remedy successfully drives Rheumatism out of the blood. This remedy is not a relief only. It aims to clear the blood entirely of Rheumatic poisons, and then Rheumatism must die a natural death Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

At the Beehive, 84 Douglas street, you can see some of the prettiest Muslin Blouses in the city, from $1.25; all new designs; also a few stylish Parisian trimmed Hats by Maison Page. These are exclusive, no duplicates, and moderate in price.

FINANCIAL

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, March 16.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
A. T. & S. F.	91⅛	95¼	91	93½
do pfd	95	96	95	95½
B. & O.	101½	102¾	100¾	102
do pfd	88	88	88	88
B. R. T.	52	55¾	52	55¼
C. & G. W.	13¾	14⅛	13¾	14
C. M. & St. P.	135½	139	135	138
C. & O.	42	43¾	42	43¼
C. P. R.	172	174⅝	171¾	174
Colo. Sou.	27½	28¼	27½	28
C. T. & T.	6	6	6	6
do pfd	10	10	10	10
Erie	29¾	30½	29¾	30
L. & N.	118¾	120	118¾	120
Met. St. Ry.	95	95	95	95
Mex. Cen.	20	20½	19¾	20½
Mo. Pac.	71	72¼	70¾	71¾
N. Y. Cen.	118½	119¾	118½	119½
N. & W.	76¼	79	76¼	78½
do pfd	80	80	80	80
Ont. & W.	39¾	40	39	39½
Pa. Ry.	123	125¾	122¾	124¾
Reading	107	110⅞	105¼	110¼
do 1st pfd	84	86	85¾	85¾
do 2nd pfd	22⅛	22¾	21½	22⅛
So. Pac.	45	46	45	45½
S. P.	81¾	84¼	80⅞	83⅝
do pfd	115	115½	115	115½
U. P.	137	144½	136⅝	141¾
do pfd	86	86	86	86
Wabash	14¼	14½	14⅛	14¼
do pfd	26¾	27¼	26⅝	27
Wis. Cen.	17¼	18	17¼	17¾
Amal. Copper	95	97	94	96½
Amn. Cot. Oil	29¾	30¼	29⅞	30¼
Amn. Loco.	67½	67½	66	66½
Amn. Lin. Oil	12½	12½	12½	12½
do pfd	28	28	28	28
A. H. & L. pfd	23	23	22¾	22¾
Amn. Smelting	123⅝	131	123¼	129½
Amn. Sugar	122	123⅝	121¼	123⅝
Amn. Woolen	27	27½	27	27⅝
Cen. Leather	30⅞	32¾	30⅞	32½
C. F. & I.	34½	36	34⅛	36
F. M. & S. pfd	88	88	88	88
Int. Paper	14½	15	14½	14⅞
People's Gas	89	89⅞	89	89⅞
Ry. Steel Spg.	46⅛	49	46⅛	49
T. C. & I.	138	138	138	138
U. S. Steel	37⅛	39¼	37½	39¼
do pfd	100½	102¼	100½	101¾
West. Union	81¼	81½	81	81½

Total sales, 1,049,700 shares.
Money on call, 2 to 2½ per cent.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Chicago, March 16.—The following quotations ruled on the Board of Trade today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
May	76⅛	76⅛	75¼	75¾
July	77½	77½	76¾	77¼
Sept	78⅛	78⅛	77⅞	77⅞
Corn No. 2—				
May	45	45¼	44½	44¾
July	45¼	45½	44⅞	45¼
Sept	46	46	45½	45¾
Oats No. 2—				
May	40	40⅛	39¼	39⅞
July	36¼	36½	35⅞	36⅜
Sept	32½	32½	32⅛	32⅜
Pork—				
May	15.75	15.82	15.55	15.75
July	15.80	16.00	15.70	15.90
Liverpool Wheat—				
May	6s. 5¼d.			6s. 5¼d.

BANK STATEMENT

New Yrk March 16.—

Reserves on all deposits inc.	$ 981,375
Reserves less U. S. deposits, inc.	1,007,325
Deposits decreased	15,914,700
Loans decreased	13,380,300
Specie decreased	2,002,300
Legal tenders decreased	995,00
Circulation decreased	719,000

MONTREAL STOCKS

(Reported by Waghorn, Gwynn & Co., Stock Brokers, 519 Granville street, Vancouver.) March 16.

	Sellers.	Buyers.
Banks—		
Montreal	—	247½
Molsons	209¼	—
Nova Scotia	292¾	290½
Union	—	149
Commerce	176	175
Miscellaneous—		
Twin City	99	89½
Mon. Heat and Power	—	82¾
Ogilvies	124	—
Ogilvies' Bonds	118	—
Montreal Street Railway	214	211
Toronto Street Railway	101	100
Dominion Coal, com.	60¼	59
Dominion Iron & Steel, com.	19¼	19
Nova Scotia Steel, com.	68¾	68
Can. Pac. Ry., Montreal	171½	170
Can. Pac. Ry., London	176½	—

Some Results of Torpid Liver.

Headache, bad taste in the mouth, indigestion, feelings of fullness and discomfort, constipation, back ache, kidney derangements and bodily pains are some results of a torpid, sluggish liver. By their extraordinary influence on the liver Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills positively remove the cause of these ailments and disorders.

Passengers

Per steamer Indianapolis from the Sound: W. H. Hull, Mrs. Doughles, Mrs. Grant, R. Walters, Mrs. L. Ule, E. Fishburn, R. Olsen, D. Ross, W. H. Carter and wife, W. D. Edwards and wife, R. Green, P. Burns, R. Simpson, Dr. E. Hain, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Harris and son, J. Willis, Mrs. Brew, J. W. Ralph, R. Morgan, Mrs. Burns, C. Peters.

AMUSEMENTS

Victoria THEATRE
R. R. RICKETTS, LESSEE & MANAGER

Wednesday, March 30.
ALWAYS PLEASING!
The Masterful Actor,
ORESTON CLARKE,
in the intense emotional drama,
"THE RAGGED MESSENGER"
"A great artist, a splendid supporting company and a strong modern play."—San Francisco Examiner.
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.
Box-office opens 10 a.m. Monday, March 18.

THE NEW GRAND
SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE, Props.
ROBT. JAMIESON, Mgr.
General admission 15c entire lower floor, and first six rows of balcony 25c. Box seats 35c.
Week of 18th March.
SOLOMON THE II.
BELLE STONE
THE PENDLETONS
VIOLA AND ENGLE
SAM ROWLEY
GEO F. KEANE
NEW MOVING PICTURES
PROF. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA

Watson's Theatre
Three Nights, commencing Monday, Mar. 18
THE PRINGLE COMPANY IN
The 5-Act Comedy-Drama
Across the Sea
Prices 15c., 25c and 35c. Bargain matinees, Wednesday, and Saturday.
Seats now on sale at Box office.
Frank Sehl's Orchestr in attendance. 'Phone 1426

FOR SALE
A Block of Shares in the
Richard III Mine
For Price apply to
ROBT. WARD & CO., Ltd.
Temple Building, Victoria

Stewart's TORONTO
Marshmallows
are like all the other toothsome sweets that The Stewart Co. make—better than you have ever eaten before.
Ask your candy man for Stewart's Marshmallows—always fresh.
AT ALL BEST DEALERS
THE STEWART CO. Limited, Toronto

KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO., LTD.,
Agents, Vancouver.

This is the Mark
that guides you to durability, style and beauty when buying spoons, forks, knives, etc.
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
The standard of quality for nearly sixty years.
In buying Walters, Tureens, Trays, etc., if you want quality ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

NOTICE

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in the matter of Anne Larbonne, deceased, intestate, and in the matter of the official administration act, notice is hereby given that under an order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, dated 22nd February, 1907, I, the undersigned, was appointed administrator of the estate of the above deceased.

All parties having claims against the said estate are required to send particulars of the claim to me on or before the 22nd day of March, 1907, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 25th day of February, 1907.

WM. MONTEITH.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRIVATE BILLS NOTICE

The time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving petitions for Private Bills will expire on Saturday, the 16th day of March, 1907.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than the 28th day of March, 1907.

Reports from Committees on Private Bills will not be received after the 4th day of April, 1907.

Dated this 2nd day of January, 1907.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Educational

Collegiate School
FOR BOYS
VICTORIA, B. C.
Head Master
J. W. Laing, Esq., M. A., Oxford
Assisted by R. H. Bates, Esq., B. A., A. Smith, Esq., M. A.; J. F. Meredith, Esq., B. A. Moderate terms for boarders and day scholars. Property of five acres, spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium. Cadet corps.
APPLY HEAD MASTER.

OREGON PORTLAND
ST. HELEN'S HALL
A girls' school of the highest class. Corps of teachers, location, building, equipment—the best.
Send for catalogue.
School opens September 17, 1906.

MAUDE UNDERHILL
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION
Special Three Months Course
Children's Classes on Saturday
Studio: 35 FORT STREET

University School
FOR BOYS
OAK BAY AVENUE, VICTORIA, B. C.
Day and Boarding School
Excellent accommodation for boarders; Chemical Laboratory, Workshop, Manual Training, Gymnastics, Boxing, Football, Cricket, etc.
School re-opens Monday, January 7th, 1907, at 9:30 a. m.
Apply for Prospectus to
Rev. W. W. BOLTON, J. C. BARNACLE, } Principals.
Phone 1320.

CORRIG COLLEGE
Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.
Select Day and Boarding College for Boys. Senior Class personally prepared for Business Life, or Professional or University Examinations. Junior Class for younger boys 8 to 12 years. Inclusive and strictly moderate monthly fees. Phone A743.
Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

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Elford St. Phone 1140

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THE ONLY GINGER ALE
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The New Tailors
JUST OPENED
The largest stock of
ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND IRISH
TWEEDS
West of England
Serges and Trouserings
All work the highest class. Satisfaction guaranteed in every detail.
M. WEINSTEIN & CO.
Garesche Block, Yates Street.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS
Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.
A. STEWART
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

FOR SALE

Large Business Block, 3 stories, with 240 feet frontage on main street, fully occupied, and paying a fair rate of int. on selling price.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, APPLY

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, Ld.

ERRIN GLOVES

Are unequalled for elegance—style and perfect fit. The kid is the finest obtainable. Look for the trademark. Sold everywhere by high class dealers. 5-06

Oldsmobile Bulletin

WHY does your motor friend SAY "BUY THE CANADIAN OLDSMOBILE"

?

WE SAVE you money—No duty.
WE SAVE you vexatious delays—Prompt delivery.
WE SAVE you annoyance—Avoiding customs.

OLDSMOBILE 1907 MODEL "9," PRICE $3,000.00, f.o.b. ST. CATHERINES.

Everything that enters into its construction is of the very best quality and of the best construction, both as regards materials and methods and workmanship.

The motor, the transmission, the bearings, the lubrication and ignition systems—each combines the best that experience has demonstrated to be valuable, with many new and important improvements.

The Olds Motor Works, Lansing, Michigan

Frederick Sager, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canadian Representative.

Canadian Trade Supplied from Canadian Factory.
Packard Electric Co. Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

ALDERMEN SATISFIED WITH LICENSE BY-LAW

Not Likely That Any Further Amendments Will be Offered

Judging from present indications it looks very much as if Ald. Gleason's Liquor License bylaw would pass without further change as amended at the special meeting on Thursday.

The bylaw will come up for its final consideration tomorrow evening, and so far as could be learned yesterday there is no disposition among the aldermen to seek any further change. It had been expected that some effort would be made through one or other of the aldermen to have the hour of closing on all week days except Saturday set at one o'clock instead of midnight and scores of those whose bosoms were filled with anguish at thoughts of a booseless Christmas day had looked forward to seeing the clause calling for all saloons to close on December 25 to be stricken out. To neither of these ends, however, does there appear to be the slightest disposition among the aldermen to introduce an amendment, and it looks as if the bylaw would pass as it now stands.

"So far as I am concerned," said Ald. Fell yesterday, when questioned concerning the rumors that were rife to the effect that he would introduce several amendments, "the bylaw as it now stands is perfectly satisfactory. It's just about the same as the one I introduced last year, and I have no fault to find with it. As to making further amendments, I have not thought of such a thing. It was clause 3 that I wanted to see altered, and now that that has been done, I am quite satisfied."

Ald. Gleason likewise stated that he had no more amendments to offer. "So far as I am concerned the bylaw will receive no further alteration," said he yesterday. "It will be reconsidered in committee, and then if all goes well, read a third time, and passed."

"Plant Sibson's Roses"

ROSES

Sibson's Roses are strong, healthy, field-grown varieties; all well-ripened, full of fibrous roots and true to name. Many of them received Gold Medals of National Rose Society of England. Also many new and scarce Roses of recent introduction, as well as the old favorites.

COMPLETE CATALOG OF SELECT ROSES MAILED FREE Contains over 300 different varieties; classifies and describes each one in detail. Handiest Rose list for Rose lovers ever compiled. Send for it today. The Sibson Nurseries are the largest exclusive growers and distributers of fine Roses in the Northwest. Acres of Roses.

SIBSON ROSE NURSERIES
1180 MILWAUKIE AVENUE, PORTLAND, OREGON
"Plant Sibson's Roses"

JAPAN BUILDS SHIPS AND FORTIFICATIONS

Island Empire to be Well Prepared For Any Foe That May Appear

Steamer Athenian, which reached port yesterday morning from the Orient, brought news of further naval increment of Japan. The government's naval construction programme, to be carried out in seven years and to cost $38,250,000, includes two battleships, one of 22,000 tons, larger than any vessel now afloat; one large armored cruiser, two cruisers, three destroyers of extra large type and special design, four destroyers and two submarines built after a model decided upon by a special board sent to the United States and Europe to study that type of vessel. The vessels lost during the war and those recently placed on the reserve list as obsolete will be replaced. The vessels built or building now for that purpose are two battleships, Satsuma and Aki; three armored cruisers, Tsukuba, Ikoma and Karama; two second-class cruisers, and two dispatch boats.

Admiral Saito, naval minister, also announces that Port Arthur will be restored as a fortress similar to its ante-bellum condition. Japan would not maintain a fleet there, however, and the garrison would be necessarily smaller. Both the Tsuruga and Korean straits are to be fortified, and the naval and military boards are now working upon a scheme of fortifications for those straits. A scheme of defense is being formulated for Formosa and the Pescadores. Seven submarines are now in possession of Japan and five will be added, some of these vessels being attached to the Formosan and Pescadores stations.

Construction of the large battleship of 22,000 tons, will be commenced shortly at Yokosuka. Plans have been prepared and part of the material has been received at Yokosuka.

The schedule of the voyage of the Tsukuba and Chitose to Jamestown exhibition arranges for the arrival of the vessels May 9. Their cruise covers 260 days. They are due at Colombo March 21; Port Said, April 5; Gibraltar, April 20; Hampton, May 9, and New York, May 29. From New York they proceed to British, French and German ports, returning to Japan in November. The military detachment will proceed by a Japanese steamer via Seattle. The Tsukuba, flagship of Admiral Ijuin, carries 817 officers and men.

A Story of Sitting Bull.

The following account of the effect of a telephone conversation on Sitting Bull, the Indian chief, is related: "Sitting Bull had been captured by the United States troops and was held in close confinement. So also was another obstreperous Indian held in confinement at a post about 100 miles away. The officer in charge of Sitting Bull had been chasing the Indians for two months and was wondering what to do with the captive. In an inspired moment he decided to arrange an interview between the two Indians over the telephone. After the necessary ringing up Sitting Bull was asked if he cared to talk into the machine. He talked into it for several minutes and did a heap of listening, also. He put down the instrument finally, and was even more gloomy than usual, at last beginning to talk to himself something very rare for the Indian. Asked if he was dissatisfied with his accommodations or if there was anything they could do for him he broke forth at last: "No I'm finished. It's all right when the white man's plaything talks the white man's language; but when it learns to talk the red man's tongue it's time to stop." It is believed in the west, where the incident is fairly well known, that this talk over the telephone between the two Indians had a considerable influence in shortening the Indian wars."

AUSTRALIAN LINE TO BE IMPROVED

Steamers Will Ply Via New Zealand Instead of Calling at Brisbane After July

ATHENIAN COMES FROM ORIENT

Lands Cargo at Outer Dock Under New Arrangement—Chippewa Reaches Montevideo.

An improvement of the Canadian-Australian steamship service is to be made after July, when the present mail contract expires, according to advices received yesterday by the R. M. S. Aorangi, which reached port from Sydney, via Brisbane, Suva and Honolulu. She carried 163 saloon and intermediate and 26 steerage passengers, and a large cargo, including sugar, butter, tin, frozen mutton, ironwood, skins, butter, oil, etc. The new service is to be via New Zealand instead of via Brisbane. Leaving Sydney, the Canadian-Australian liners will proceed to Wellington, New Zealand, and thence to Fiji, instead of from Sydney to Brisbane and thence to Suva. Shortly before the Aorangi sailed from Sydney a conference was held between J. Mills, of the Union Steamship company who returned not long since from a visit to Canada, and the postmaster-general, Mr. A. Chapman, and while no decision had been reached it is probable nevertheless that the change will be effected. This would give Victoria not only direct fast mail service with Australia but also with New Zealand, as well as a direct freight service given by the Canadian-New Zealand steamers Pondo and Bucentaur, and with the recent abandonment of the San Francisco-Australia service would give this city an immense advantage in the South Sea trade. With reference to the proposed abandonment of the Brisbane call the postmaster-general said, of course, without knowledge at the time that the Oceanic steamship line to San Francisco was to be withdrawn:

"This is not really a postal service at present. It carries very little mail matter, a great deal more going by the San Francisco boats. Brisbane has never valued the service to any extent, and it is one in which New Zealand is greatly interested. I had a long talk with Sir Joseph Ward on the matter. I would like to see a good service by way of New Zealand, not only from a postal but from a trade point of view."

The Aorangi, Capt. Phillips, left Sydney on February 18; Brisbane, 20th; Suva, 28th, and Honolulu on March 3. The steamer experienced exceptionally strong head winds this voyage. Out of 24 days at sea, for 21 days head winds prevailed, which is most unusual, and has considerably retarded progress. The vessel was also delayed at Suva, Fiji, loading sugar, and during an adjustment of the refrigerator machinery.

The cargo brought by the steamer was as follows: For Victoria, 210 boxes butter, 12 barrels oil, 10 cases sundries; for Vancouver and beyond, 12,049 sacks sugar, 10 cases general, 900 boxes butter, 437 ingots tin, 15 cases kidneys, 50 carcases veal, 3,600 carcases mutton, 390 haunches mutton, 6,884 pieces assorted Australia hardwood, 850 cases onions, 20 iron bark girders, 155 bales skins, and three casks samples.

The passengers for Victoria, many of whom are bound to San Francisco, were: T. L. Cockburn, J. W. Glover, Mrs. J. W. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Miller, Geo. Selby, T. B. Thomas, T. Forsman, E. Forsman, W. Goldsmith, T. Sandoe, T. T. Atherden, Mrs. Whitbread and child, Mr. Higginbotham, E. Petersen, A. Herriksen, S. Trondjnem, T. W. Horne, G. Williams, Mr. McKeating, Mrs. McKeating, Miss C. Carolan, Miss M. Carolan, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Mohr, H. Eriksen, G. A. Wright, T. McLean, Miss M. P. Shand, Mrs. R. Swinton, G. Wilson, R. Tolmie, T. Sevastos, Miss B. Johansen, S. Timbrell, Mr. Lorodovick, W. Ward, T. D. Aylwin, W. Gill, G. Angus, T. McKinley, Samuel Pritchard, W. Bushby, F. Gilman, S. Herscovitz and family, Mrs. Mooney, D. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Brown, T. Kilgariff, Mrs. T. Kilgariff, W. Hurley, A. Orford, N. P. Nielson, F. Hare, T. A. Scott, Mrs. T. A. Scott and infant, W. Young, D. Bell, and 26 Japanese. There were also 102 for Vancouver.

The Aorangi brought news of several marine disasters in Australian waters. The government steamer Captain Cook returned to Sydney shortly before the Aorangi sailed with the crews of the British barks Annasona and Macigwyn, both abandoned on Lord Howe island. The Annasona, from Callao for Newcastle in ballast, drove ashore on Middleton reef, and all hands took to the boats. They were picked up after four hours by the yacht Stanley and taken to Lord Howe island. The Maelgwyn, from Pisco, Peru, in ballast for Sydney, was thrown on her beam ends and the crew cut away her masts, hoping she would right herself. The ship's company suffered considerably as the vessel drifted on her side, and when she was 30 miles from Lord Howe island they took to the boats, abandoning their vessel. The islanders succored the two crews until the government steamer arrived.

A thrilling sea story was told by the crew of schooner Catherine, wrecked at the Crozets. A boat's crew, consisting of Capt. Ree and two men, went one thousand miles in an open boat toward the Australian coast before the bark De Ruyter was met. The three were almost dead from exposure, and had given up hope when picked up. Eleven men, left for two months on the Crozets, were rescued by a steamer sent from Capetown, seven days' steaming distant from the islands. They were in dire distress, a storm having wrecked their shelter and ruined their food. They were living upon seals and penguins when rescued.

CHIPPEWA REPORTED

New Victoria-Seattle Steamer Reaches Montevideo on Way to Victoria

The steamship Chippewa, the new vessel which the Puget Sound Navigation company will operate between this city and Seattle, was reported on Friday as arrived at Montevideo. The Chippewa is expected here about the middle of April, although the date of her arrival is uncertain on account of the reported difficulties of coaling at Coronel.

ATHENIAN REACHES PORT

C. P. R. Liner Unloads Freight for Victoria at the Outer Dock

R. M. S. Athenian, Capt. Cooper, reached port yesterday from the Orient after a good passage from Yokohama, which port was left the day prior to the wreck of the Dakota. Fine weather was experienced by the Athenian, and her officers are at a loss to account for the disaster to the Hill liner. The reef struck by the Dakota is well known to all shipmasters. The steamer brought 2,100 tons of general freight of which 166 tons was landed at the outer dock.

The practice for years has been to carry the Victoria freight to Vancouver and transship it there by local steamer for Victoria. B. W. Greer, general freight, and G. L. Courteney, local agent, have been instrumental in having this stopped, and hereafter the Athenian, Tartar and Monteagle will land their local cargo when inbound before proceeding to Vancouver. The Athenian is the first of the fleet to do this. She spent six hours at the outer dock yesterday, discharging cargo.

There were twenty saloon and over 60 steerage passengers, including 35 Hindus. Among the saloon passengers were Hon. E. P. Gueritz, governor of Borneo, and Mrs. Gueritz, and J. W. Wilson, auditor general of Borneo, who are on their way to England, G. Berner, of the Russo-Chinese bank at Shanghai and Commander H. W. Colomb, R. N. of H. M. S. Tamar.

SUFFERED EIGHT YEARS FROM KIDNEYS

Doctor's said Female Trouble.

Mrs. Charles Lewis, Collingwood, Ont., writes: "For eight years I suffered from Kidney Complaint, and until twelve months ago doctors' said I was suffering from 'Female Trouble.' Last November (1905), I was seriously ill, resulting I believe from kidney troubles. Finding doctor's medicine doing me no good, I persuaded my husband to purchase me a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, after having read of a case somewhat resembling mine. I commenced taking them according to directions (not taking the doctor's medicine), and on second day a swelling commenced in my feet, legs and body. The following day I was so changed and swollen my husband, in alarm, hastened to Mr. Johnson's drug store, who told him to tell me he thought the pills were drawing something out of the blood, and to keep on taking them. I did so and after taking them a week, the swelling disappeared leaving me with a complexion free from pimples, tired, weary feeling gone, constipation, from which I suffered for years, gone, pain in the back, gone, and a general feeling of joy and light heartedness, I have not felt since a child, took place in me.

My sister-in-law (Mrs. Bryan), seeing the action of Doan's Kidney Pills, and the change for good they accomplished in me, sent for a box and they completely cured her. When there is an opportunity of telling people what Doan's Kidney Pills did for us, we always take advantage of it, and tell them to give them a fair trial."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. per box or 3 boxes for $1.25, for sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE LOCAL MARKETS

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Vegetables	
Lettuce (hot house) per crate	$1.75
Beets, per sack	$1.25 to $1.50
Carrots, per sack	$1.00
Cabbage, Cal., per lb.	3
Cauliflowers, Cal., per dozen	$1.85
Silverskin onions, per lb.	5
Potatoes, per ton	$25
Garlic, per lb.	10
Turnips, per sack	$1.00
Cucumbers, hothouse, long	25
Flour	
Flour, Hungarian, Ogilvie's Royal Household, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Moffet's Best	$5.35
Flour, Hungarian Calgary, per bbl	$5.00
Flour, pastry, Moffet's Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$4.55
Foodstuffs	
Cracked corn, per ton	$30.00
Bran, per ton	$25
Shorts, per ton	$27
American wheat, per ton	$32.00
Manitoba feed wheat, per ton	$30.00
Oats, Manitoba, per ton	$25.00
Oats, Island, per ton	$26.00
Barley, Manitoba, per ton	$25.00
Barley, Island, per ton	$28.00
Hay, Fraser river, per ton	$15.00
Hay, Island, per ton	$18
Cornmeal, per ton	$35.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	$27.00
Whole corn, best, per ton	$30
Middlings, per ton	$30
Fruit	
Bananas, per bunch	$3.00 to $3.50
Lemons, per box	$4.00 to $4.50
Oranges, navel, per box	$3.00 to $3.50
Oranges, Tangerine, per box	$1.75
Apples, local, per box	$1.50 to $2.25
Pineapple, per dozen	$2.50 to $4.50
Cranberries, per bbl.	$14.00
Rhubarb, hot house, per lb.	12½
Produce	
Eggs, local, per doz.	30
Eggs, Eastern, per doz.	30
Butter, local creamery, per lb.	40
Butter, Eastern, 14 lb. boxes, lb.	30
Butter, Eastern, 28 lb. boxes, lb.	29
Cheese, local, Langley, per lb.	15½
Cheese, Eastern, drums	16
Cheese, Eastern, twins	16½
Meats	
Veal, per lb.	12½
Pork, per lb.	12 to 12½
Tongues, per lb.	25
Beef, per lb.	8½
Mutton, per lb.	14 to 20
American hams, per lb.	22½
Bacon, rolled	16
American bacon, per lb.	25

RETAIL MARKETS.

Meat and Poultry	
Hams, per lb.	25 to 30
Bacon, per lb.	25 to 30
Beef, per lb.	8 to 18
Pork, dressed, per lb.	11 to 20
Mutton, per lb	12½ to 22
Lamb, per quarter	$1.25 to $2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb	12½ to 18
Turkeys, Eastern, per lb.	25 to 30
Turkeys, local, per lb.	30 to 35
Geese, dressed, per lb.	25
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	25
Chickens, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb., live weight	15
Chickens, broilers, per lb.	25
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Rabbits, dressed, each	60c. to $1.00
Hare, dressed, each	75
Fish	
Oolachans, salted, per kit	$2.50
Oolachans, smoked, per lb.	15
Oolachans, fresh, per lb.	10
Cod, salted, per lb.	15
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	10 to 12½
Halibut, smoked, per lb.	15
Cod, fresh, per lb.	10
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	8
Salmon, salt, per lb.	10
Salmon, fresh, per lb.	15
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	15 to 20
Clams, per lb.	8
Oysters, Olympia, per pint	50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.	50
Shrimps, per lb.	30
Smelts, per lb.	10
Herring, kippered	15
Herring, fresh, per lb.	8
Finnan Haddies, per lb.	15
Nuts	
Walnuts, English, best, per lb.	25
Brazil, per lb.	30
Pecan, per lb.	30
Almonds, Jordan, per lb.	75
Almonds, Cal., paper shell, per lb	30
Cocoanuts, each	15
Foodstuffs	
Oats, per ton	$30.00
Wheat, per ton	$35.00
Barley, per ton	$30.00
Hay, Island	$18.00
Hay, Fraser, per ton	$16.00
Straw, per bale	65
Corn, whole, per ton	$32.00
Corn, cracked, per ton	$33.00
Cornmeal, per ton	$33.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40
Flour	
Calgary, Hungarian, per sack	$1.60
Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.00
Royal Household, per sack	$1.60
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.50
Feed—	
Middlings, per bag 100 lbs.	$1.35
Bran, per 100 lbs.	$1.25
Dairy Produce	
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	25
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	25
British Columbia, per lb.	20
Neufchatel, each	10
Cream, local, each	10
Butter—	
Manitoba, 14-lb. boxes	$1.50
Manitoba, per lb.	30
Best dairy, per lb.	30
Victoria creamery, per lb.	45
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	45
Delta creamery, per lb.	45
Chilliwack creamery, per lb.	45
Vegetables	
Cabbage, per lb.	4
Onions, 6 lbs. for	25
Turnips, per sack	$.50
Potatoes, Island, per sack	$1.75 to $2.00
Cucumbers, land, each	35
Carrots, per sack	25
Artichokes, per lb.	22½
Asparagus, Cal., per lb.	30
Lettuce, hothouse, 3 for	10
Fruit	
Oranges, navel, per doz.	25, 35, 40
Oranges, Tangerine, doz.	15
Lemons, per doz.	30 to 40
Figs, cooking, per lb.	8 to 10
Figs, Smyrna, 3 lbs.	25
Figs, table, per lb.	20 to 25
Grape fruit, per doz.	60
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	15
Raisins, table, per lb.	20 to 50
Sultanas, Smyrna, best	15
Sultanas, California, best	15
Sultanas, medium	12½
Currants, new cleaned	10
Apples, local, per box	$2.00 to 3.00
Bananas, per doz.	35
Prunes, best, 2 lbs.	25
Prunes, seconds, per lb.	5
Rhubarb, hothouse, per bunch	20

SHEET STEEL BRICK
WRITE FOR PRICES
METALLIC ROOFING CO.
WINNIPEG

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN

HOBSON—At the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on the 15th instant, to the wife of John B. Hobson, a son.

DIED

HANSON—At the Jubilee hospital on the 16th instant, Samuel Hanson, a native of Tamsworth, Staffordshire, England, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, March 18th, at 2:15 p. m., from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company, and Christ Church Cathedral at 2:30 p. m.

HILLIER—At Kent, in the State of Washington, on the 13th instant, Edward Hillier, a native of Dorsetshire, England, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place today (Sunday) at 2 p. m. from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company, 52 Government street.

READY—At the Jubilee hospital, on the 15th instant, Florence Ready, late of Carcross, Yukon Territory, relict of the late T. Ready, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, March 19th, at 2:15 p. m., from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing company, 52 Government street, and at Christ Church Cathedral at 2:30 p. m.

FOR SALE
BRITISH BARQUE
"GALENA"

Bids will be received for the purchase of the British Barque Galena as she lies on Clatsop Beach, Oregon, yards on deck. Bids must be accompanied by certified cheque for ten per cent (10 per cent) of the whole amount of the bid on or before the 25th March, 1907, balance of the amount, if accepted, to be paid not later than 3rd April, 1907.

SEALED BIDS to be marked "Galena." Right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

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First	40 per cent
Second	20 per cent
Third	10 per cent
Among Starters	10 per cent
Among Non-Starters	20 per cent

Less 10 per cent for expenses in printing, advertising, etc.

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EASTER HOLIDAYS

For the Easter Holidays, excursion rates will be in effect between all stations, tickets being available from Good Friday to Easter Monday inclusive.

A double train service will be operated on Good Friday and Easter Monday, in addition to Saturday and Sunday, March 30th and 31st, the afternoon trains operating on same schedule as Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday afternoon trains.

GEO. L. COURTNEY
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Spring Dress

Is an important consideration to a woman at this season. Good Bread is even more important at all seasons. Moffett's "Best" Flour with ordinary bread making skill will produce light, delicious bread "ten times out of ten." Insist on getting Moffett's "Best" at your grocer's and take no chances. ::

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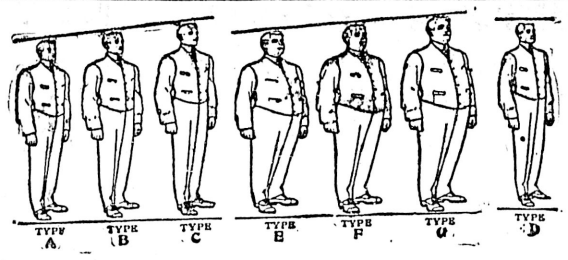

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Consequently purchasers of Semi-Ready may rest assured that they are paying the same price as is paid in Montreal or Toronto.

GOVENOR OF BORNEO TALKS OF RICH ISLAND

Development Rapid in Recent Years—Proposition to Furnish Coal

Among the passengers arriving in Victoria yesterday by the steamer Athenian was E. P. Gueritz, governor of Borneo, who, accompanied by his wife and J. W. Wilson, auditor-general of Borneo, is en route to England on furlough. Since his last visit here in 1897 he noticed a great change, and says there have also been marked developments in Borneo. Since 1874 he has served Britain in Sarawak and Borneo, being a latter-day empire-builder of the old school. He served under Rajah Brook of Sarawak.

On his way to England Mr. Gueritz will interview the C. P. R. officials with a view to having them send their Oriental liners to Sandakan, Borneo, for coal. At present the steamers are coaled at Nagasaki. The coal of the Borneo mines is stated to be better than that of Japan, and it is expected that a large trade will be developed. Bunkers are being built at Sandakan, on the east coast of the dependency, and at Gaya bay, on the west side. Sandakan is not more than one thousand miles from Hongkong, and it is figured that while the steamers are awaiting the return passage no time would be lost by a run to Sandakan where sufficient business could be obtained to warrant the trip, if it did not pay solely for the purpose of coaling. The bunkers being built at Gala bay are expected to be largely used by the steamers operating from Europe and elsewhere via Singapore to the far east, as Gaya is not more than one day's steaming from their direct route.

Great has been the development of Borneo since Mr. Gueritz was here last, in 1897. Then the revenue was $436,062 (Mexican dollars, equivalent to fifty cents of local currency), and expenditure $341,121. This year the revenue is $1,061,437 and expenditure $828,237. The land sold by the government in 1906 amounted to 380,000 acres at £1 per acre. The last census showed a population of 105,000 natives, speaking no less than sixty dialects, and there are between 300 and 400 English-speaking people and Europeans. Large numbers of Chinese, admitted free, are employed. In 1906 there were 1,754 free Chinese, non-contract, landed in Borneo.

Sandakan is the chief port and the capital, lying on the east coast, and Gaya, lying on the west, is the next in importance. Mr. Gueritz has residences in both places, and spends half the year in each. The population of Sandakan bay is approximately 10,000. Sandakan has 13 miles of cart road and eight miles of bridle paths.

Within the last few years there has been considerable development of Para rubber. Eight large companies are operating at present. Their total capital is £700,000. The shipping facilities are not as great as could be desired. The most of the trade is done by German vessels. The Nord Deutcher Lloyd company gives a fortnightly service between Singapore and Sandakan, and steamers come from Hongkong, mostly Butterfield and Swire vessels, to carry hardwood, the noted Borneo ironwood. Few Japanese vessels have so far entered the Borneo trade. One or two have come to Darvel bay to be loaded with hardwood by Chinese.

Mr. Gueritz said the most important project he had in view for Borneo was the commencement of a railway from Marudu bay, running through rich manganese copper deposits, already shipping—the ore is sent to London by shiploads—skirting the oldest of the established tobacco plantations, through heavily timbered forests and sections known to be rich in iron, over the Labuk river to Sandakan. Much of the district to be traversed is virgin country.

The railway will traverse rich coal areas. A company has been formed in anticipation to store coal at Sandakan and at Cowie harbor, near Gaya. Recently an expedition was sent across the country, and it had an interesting trip, the journey being replete with adventure. The route had not been previously traversed since De Witte endeavored to make a survey 23 years before and was killed by natives. The expedition occupied five months in making a survey.

The staple food of the natives is rice, and the most of this is imported from the Straits Settlements, for the home-grown rice is poor in quality. The most recent showing of the imports totalled $2,896,270, and the exports $4,537,486. Considerable tobacco was exported, mostly to Holland, where the Borneo weed finds a ready market.

The police and military police total 620 officers and men, divided as follows: Military police, 270; district police, 286; and civil officers, 64. There are 45 police stations. The natives are comparatively peaceful, but there is still much brigandage, or rather organized forays. To give an idea, Mr. Gueritz told of a journey he made two years ago on the railway running from Gaya for from 80 to 100 miles. The engine had been stopped by reason of an accident, and he walked for five miles to the nearest station, unarmed and alone. At the station he sat for some time, playing with a native child on the platform and talking to the station-master. Two hours later the train arrived and he went on board. That night the child with whom he had been playing, and the station-master's wife and family, were killed. The murderers were soon caught, tried and hanged on the spot.

Mr. Gueritz has had many exciting experiences during his long service, adventures with head-hunters, Borneo pirates and others. The tales of these would be interesting; but the governor says they would take too long to tell. Moreover, they are of the days that are gone. All he has to tell of now is the development of Borneo.

Mr. Gueritz is an old-time friend of Capt. Cooper, master of the Athenian, and chose to take passage on that vessel as a result. He will journey across Canada via the C. P. R., and sail from St. John on March 23 on the steamer Ionian for Liverpool.

Steamer Bellerophon of the Blue Funnel line, arrived at Glasgow on Wednesday from Victoria via the Orient.

MISS CHARLOTTE HAMMER

At the Watson Theatre

THE STAGE

It was not an easy task for Manager Jules Murry to find a role for his clever star, Creston Clarke, that would fit him so perfectly as did the title role in "Monsieur Beaucaire." In the Ragged Messenger, however, which will be the attraction at the Victoria theatre on next Wednesday, March 20, Manager Murry has secured a notable successor to "Monsieur Beaucaire," the character of John Morton, the clergyman, seemingly having been written for Mr. Clarke. "The Ragged Messenger" is a modern emotional drama, telling the story of the ambitious, temptations and triumphs of one of God's noblemen, whose work in the slums of New York City, without any hope of reward for himself, has earned for him the title of "the mad parson" which soubriquet seems to be well merited by his subsequent action in giving away the immense fortune to which he falls heir. The clergyman, in fact, is somewhat of a dreamer, until suddenly his whole nature is awakened by a great, all conquering love, when it is seen that he is a man with the same primal passions as his fellow men. "The Ragged Messenger" is intensely dramatic, and in the role of its principal character, Mr. Clarke has added another great triumph to his already long list.

Hanford's Marc Anthony

It requires an actor of special gifts to adequately present the character of "Marc Anthony." There are two "Marc Anthonys" in Shakespeare, almost as distinct as Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. One is "Marc Anthony" the idler and the voluptuary, the toy of "Cleopatra's" fancy, the other is "Marc Anthony" the patriot, the loyal friend and avenger. Yet with these opposite traits the character is one of great consistency for history is full of examples in which a crisis has called forth noble qualities in men whose lives had been given over to pleasure. "Marc Anthony" should be a handsome man, a man of graceful personality and yet a man of power and determination. Mr. Charles E. Hanford who will present his revival of "Julius Caesar," at the Victoria theatre on Thursday, March 21 was welcomed years ago in the company of Booth and Barrett as the ideal "Marc Anthony." It is a role to which he owes much of his present eminence for the manner in which he fulfilled its many sided requirements inspired confidence on the part of the play going public and won him lasting friendships among the critics. The company associated with Mr. Hanford in this production includes a number of players who have become well known through their performances with him in the past.

The New Grand

The programme at the New Grand for the coming week will comprise eight numbers, including two specially strong feature acts. Solomon The II, The American Lightning Calculator, is the headliner. He follows an arithmetic method of his own which has not symbols, but ordinary figures for its basis. He is said to proceed upon a species of decimal system. Be this as it may, his faculty for rapid calculation is nothing short of marvelous. The Kensington News, (London, England), reviewing an entertainment given in that city said:

"Mr. Solomon Stone had by far the most enthusiastic reception of the evening. He is one of the most stupendous intelligences of the age. The audience arose enmasse and cheered him to the echo, and numbers came forward to shake the little fellow by the hand. After the entertainment he was tackled by a number of mathematicians and was given some startling posers, but he never made a single mistake."

Another really sensational act is that of Miss Belle Stone, who ascends and descends a spiral staircase while enclosed in a steel ball 27 inches in diameter. Other good numbers will be The Pendletons, Instrumental and Xylophone experts; Violo and Engle, European comedy acrobats; Sam Rocoley, Australian comedian; Geo. F. Keane, in the illustrated song, "Where The Southern Roses Grow"; new moving pictures entitled "Three American Beauties," and "Midwinter Night's Dream," and selections from "Red Feather," as an overture by Prof. Nagel's orchestra.

The Pringle Co.

Commencing Monday evening the Pringle company will present a bill entirely new to theatre-goers of Victoria, entitled "Across the Sea." It is a very strong comedy-drama in five acts, and recites the story of a young artist and his love for a beautiful American girl. A wealthy baron also loves the girl, and he manages to separate them for a time, but long enough to commit the crime of bigamy. His crime is found out, and true love eventually triumphs. Miss Hammer and Mr. Siedel take the leading parts in this beautiful play, and are supported by the entire company's strength in congenial roles. The latter half of the week will be filled with a production of the world's greatest emotional drama, "East Lynne." Miss Hammer will be featured as Lady Isabel in this play, while the part of Archibald Cariyle will be played by Mr. Seidel. A bargain matinee of "East Lynne" for all children will be given Saturday afternoon.

CRESTON CLARKE

Scene From the Fourth Act of "Julius Caesar"

ANOTHER CONTINGENT OF HINDUS ARRIVES

Hongkong People Uneasy Over Reappearance of Those Turned Back

The first contingent of Hindus to arrive for some months was brought by steamer Athenian, arriving yesterday from Hongkong via ports. There were 35 Hindus on board the C. P. R. steamer, mostly for Vancouver. According to advices brought by the Athenian, Hongkong is worrying regarding the return of the undesirables. The Hongkong Telegraph in recording the fact that the Canadian immigration officers have decided to deport a number of the brown men, says: "It is perfectly certain that they will be dumped in Hongkong, and it is also perfectly certain that Hongkong does not want them at any price. They may be jewels in their own country, but they are by no means bright and shining examples of India's coral strand when they reach Hongkong. Moreover, there is no work for them in the colony, unless they try the police force, and as constables they are not an unbounded success. The result is that if they are stranded in Hongkong—and it is certain they will not be allowed to encumber the northern settlement—they must inevitably become a charge on the rates and eventually turn into roving bands of potential rogues. At any cost such a state of affairs must be averted. It is the duty of the government to protect the colony against the incursion of these Indians, and to see that they are passed along to Singapore, if that colony will accept them, so that at any rate they may be assisted on part of the way to their native land. We do not suppose anyone will argue that hundreds of destitute Indians should be allowed to remain in this colony, especially at a time when it is clear they could get no employment, and the authorities are not in a position to erect asylums or houses of refuge for the invaders. The government should, therefore, devise measures whereby the colony shall not be submitted to the danger of having the 'returned empties' left on its hands. Their landing probably cannot be denied, but they should be corraled immediately on arrival and transferred to vessels proceeding in a westerly direction. It may be possible to recover the cost of their transportation from the Indian government; but, even if that is out of the question, Hongkong might well spend a few hundred dollars to get rid of the undesirables, for it is morally certain that, if we fail to do so now, we will be mulcted in thousands at a later date. We can only trust that the government will not fail to recognize the urgency of the situation and take immediate steps to cope with the emergency."

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

March, 1907.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date.	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1 ..	4 34	8.1	9 55	6.3	15 11	8.2	22 15	3.3
2 ..	4 57	8.2	10 40	5.7	16 10	7.9	22 55	3.9
3 ..	5 23	8.3	11 32	5.2	17 25	7.5	23 35	4.7
4 ..	5 51	8.4	12 31	4.5	18 51	7.1	.....	
5 ..	0 11	5.5	6 21	8.6	13 36	3.9	20 32	6.8
6 ..	0 32	6.3	6 53	8.7	14 42	3.3	.....	
7 ..	.....		7 27	8.8	15 45	2.7	.....	
8 ..	.....		8 05	9.0	16 44	2.3	.....	
9 ..	.....		8 56	9.0	17 46	2.0	.....	
10 ..	3 20	8.2	5 12	8.0	9 57	8.7	18 32	1.9
11 ..	3 32	8.2	6 28	7.6	11 12	8.5	19 20	2.0
12 ..	3 40	8.1	7 32	7.1	12 30	8.4	20 04	2.3
13 ..	3 22	8.0	8 25	6.5	13 37	8.2	20 45	2.7
14 ..	3 38	8.0	9 13	5.7	14 36	7.9	21 24	3.4
15 ..	3 51	8.1	9 59	5.2	15 38	7.6	22 02	4.2
16 ..	4 00	8.2	10 43	4.6	16 47	7.2	22 39	4.9
17 ..	4 31	8.3	11 29	4.2	18 03	6.9	23 13	5.7
18 ..	4 56	8.3	12 19	3.9	19 28	6.7	23 40	6.4
19 ..	5 24	8.2	13 15	3.6	.....		.....	
20 ..	5 47	8.1	14 14	3.5	.....		.....	
21 ..	.....		5 56	8.0	15 11	3.4	.....	
22 ..	.....		5 48	8.0	16 04	3.2	.....	
23 ..	3 06	7.9	.....		16 55	3.2	.....	
24 ..	3 11	7.9	.....		17 42	3.1	.....	
25 ..	3 16	8.0	.....		18 26	3.0	.....	
26 ..	3 18	7.7	7 10	7.0	11 33	7.5	19 08	3.0
27 ..	2 18	7.7	7 39	6.5	12 42	7.6	19 48	3.1
28 ..	2 37	7.8	8 11	5.8	13 46	7.7	20 26	3.4
29 ..	2 58	7.9	8 47	5.1	14 43	7.8	21 03	3.8
30 ..	3 21	8.1	9 27	4.4	15 39	7.7	21 41	4.4
31 ..	3 46	8.2	10 43	3.7	16 45	7.5	22 20	5.1

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

Shipbuilding In Canada

The Necessity for Government Assistance

(By J. Gordon Smith)

Should a bonus be given to shipbuilding in Canada? This is a question which must before long be settled by the federal government and steps must be taken to assist the shipbuilding industry of Canada, particularly of the West, if the industry is to become what it should be. Tenders are now being invited for the building of a steel cruiser for the fisheries patrol service in British Columbia waters, while Canadian yards have been invited to bid for the work tenders have also been invited from British shipyards. The lowest tenderers for the construction of this vessel will undoubtedly be the British yards, for with conditions as they are the Canadian shipbuilder, particularly the British Columbia builder, cannot hope to compete with the Old Country yards. The proposed cruiser can well be built in Canada, and the federal government should place the contract in the Dominion. The local industries should be encouraged to the extent of having bids only from Canadian yards for government craft of the Dominion, and in addition, the shipyards of Canada should receive a bonus, preferably a bounty based upon a percentage of the cost of construction of locally built vessels.

As things stand at present a shipowner desiring to build a vessel secures bids from a local shipbuilder. The owner proposing to build a new vessel goes to a local firm with plans or with a request for a boat of stated tonnage for certain uses, leaving the working out of plans and model, etc., to the builder, and tenders are asked for the construction of the required vessel, ready for delivery. A price is given, and on receiving this the intending shipowner usually compares the price stated by the local yard with those received from Old Country yards for the building of the same style of boat. Prices are much lower at the British shipyards. Why? There are several reasons. There is a great difference between the cost of labor in British shipyards and that in Canada, particularly British Columbia shipyards. There is a great difference in the cost of material; there is a large skilled labor market that the British builder has at hand to draw from, which enables him to give more prompt despatch; there is the duty to be paid on material imported by the Canadian yards; and there are other reasons. The handicap of the local shipbuilder is such that if the industry is to advance it must receive government aid.

The material that goes into a vessel built at a Victoria shipyard, or at least a goodly portion of it, is imported from England. While there are mines with unlimited supply of iron ores right at hand on Vancouver Island, these are not sufficiently developed to supply the material. There are no rolling mills to supply plates. All the steel, etc., must needs be brought by freighters from Liverpool and other British ports. This material is subject to a duty of 25 per cent., less the preferential tariff, approximately 18½ per cent. While the Dominion levies this duty on the material brought here for the construction of a steamer at a local yard, however, it also allows a vessel built at a British shipyard of the self-same material to be brought here, absolutely complete, ready for service, free of all duties, and allows the vessel to enjoy all the privileges given to a similar craft built at a local shipyard. The disadvantage to the Canadian shipbuilding is obvious.

The Canadian shipbuilder maintains that the federal government should do one thing or the other. A duty should be put upon all vessels built outside the Dominion brought to any port of Canada to enter service or a subsidy should be granted to the 123456 ..... Highest ... Canadian shipbuilder covering the disadvantages under which he is obliged to work, and the material which must be brought from outside the Dominion from British mills allowed to enter the country for use free of duty. Doubtless the government holds that a duty placed on the importation of ships' machinery and the various materials which go into the construction of a vessel will encourage the local manufacture of machinery and the materials for the hull. But how, pending the local supply of material, can local industries be built up if the Dominion government continues to admit free of duty the fully constructed vessels built in British yards? It would seem a ridiculous state of affairs to say we will allow a ship fully completed to come in free of duty, and yet place a duty on the portions required which local builders find it absolutely impossible to secure locally.

Why, says the shipbuilder, if we cannot build a whole ship complete, should the government legislate against the building of those parts we are able to build?

From the opposite standpoint it may be argued that the government is justified in placing a contract for its steamers where they can be most cheaply constructed; that the government, receiving tenders from the Canadian and the English shipbuilder, finding the latter's figures lower than those of local yards, is not justified in paying a larger price to a Canadian firm for the same article that can be bought at less price in England. But is this contention good? Emphatically, no. There are several reasons why the contract for a government craft should be given to a Canadian shipyard even at a higher price. The most conspicuous reasons are the difference of the price of wages and material. Then, too, there is the fact that duty must be paid to the government by the local yard, and furthermore the advantage of putting the money in circulation in the Dominion, instead of sending it from the country.

Another reason why the Canadian shipyard should receive the contract for building government craft for Canada is this: The local builder signs the fair wage scale and agrees to pay a fair wage. Does the federal government bind the British shipbuilder to the same conditions? No. The English builders are not asked by the Dominion government to sign a fair wage schedule, with similar scale of wages. Then, again, there is a clause in the contract to be signed by a Canadian shipbuilder, but not by his rival, that allen labor must not be employed.

That the shipbuilding industry of Canada needs fostering is evident. The business has been decadent for some time, and the reason for the unsatisfactory condition of so important an industry cannot be found in natural conditions in Canada. On the Atlantic the Dominion has a sea front of over a thousand miles, and it has an equal coast-line on the North Pacific Ocean. The coast-lines on both oceans are broken by innumerable harbors and sheltered waterways, well lighted and buoyed, open all the year; and the inland shipping facilities of rivers and lakes are unrivalled. The population of the Canadian coasts is largely maritime, and in the days of the wooden sailing ship Canada ranked with Great Britain, Russia and the United States as one of the four great maritime countries of the world. The coastal trade of the Dominion is much greater than that of any country of equal population—and should be better protected. At present the steamers of six nations have the right to do a coasting trade in Canadian waters, with all the privileges that are given to local craft. The laws as they now exist do not prevent cheaply-manned Norwegian steamers from entering the coasting trade in competition with local steamers, on which wages in keeping with local conditions are paid, being far in excess of the pittance paid on Norwegian shipping. Even the coasting privilege has been in part given to United States vessels, which are permitted to carry Canadian freight north from Victoria and Vancouver, under an abrogation of the coasting regulations made in their favor during the Klondike rush and still existent. On the other hand, the United States rigorously protects its trade, and no foreign vessel can coast. The protection given to the United States shipyards is such that no foreign vessel can secure any privileges that accrue to home craft. Until some years ago the regulations were that if two-thirds of the value of any vessel was expended in repairs at a United States yard, the vessel in question could secure the flag; but not so now. Only by the passage of a special act can a vessel built at other than United States shipyards receive American register.

In Canada today the development of industries is slowly producing facilities for the manufacture at home of the materials which are required for shipbuilding; but the artisan class, capable of being employed in that industry, though numerous and intelligent, is, with few exceptions, unskilled in steel shipbuilding. Consequently the advantage is great to the English yard, which can better compete; and, more, can build at much less cost than the Canadian yard. Canadian-built vessels are subject in Canadian waters, as in all foreign trade, to the unhampered competition of the vessels built in England. The Merchants Shipping Act, which is in force throughout the Empire, gives British-built vessels admittance to the coasting trade. Consequently the advantage accruing to the British shipbuilder is great, and he has long led the world in the art of steel shipbuilding. England's supremacy cannot now be rivalled on anything like even terms, for the following reasons, among others:

(1) England admits free of all duty every article or material that enters into the construction of a ship.

(2) England has long been a leader in the manufacture of iron and steel and all other materials that enter into a ship's construction, so that those materials are available to a shipbuilder at a minimum of cost.

(3) England's long shipbuilding experience has trained her artisans and seamen, and, what is more material, taught her merchants to operate ships and accustomed her capitalists to become investors therein.

(4) England has a free right for her ships to all the coasting privileges of the empire, plus the right of competition in the world's trade.

France, Russia, Germany, Austria, Norway, Sweden and Japan, although having rigidly exclusive coastal laws, are offering bounties to aid not only shipbuilding but ship sailing, to enable their vessels to compete with those of Great Britain. Some of the nations give very large bounties. If those countries, with old established industries, large coasting trade, trained seamen and artisans, cannot build and operate ships in competition with England without a bonus, it is apparent how greatly Canadian-built vessels are handicapped. Other Canadian industries are benefited by tariff protection, found indispensable to the establishment of some of them, but Canadian-built vessels do not enjoy this protection, inasmuch as any vessel built in England is admitted freely to the coastal and foreign transportation trade of Canada under an imperial law.

How necessary such a bounty is if the shipbuilding industry is to be given anything like equal opportunity with competitors, is shown by the action of the people and government of Nova Scotia in 1902 to foster a shipbuilding industry at Halifax. The city of Halifax gave a grant, which was confirmed by the legislature of the province, of $200,000 as subsidy in aid of the establishment of a shipyard there; and the town of Dartmouth, on the opposite side of the harbor to Halifax, passed a vote, which was similarly ratified, to grant $100,000 in addition to the above. The provincial government also offered $100,000.

The question of bonus has been brought to the attention of the Dominion government on various occasions within the past few years, but nothing has been accomplished. One reason for this, perhaps, has been the diffidence of the lake and river builders of Eastern Canada, who suffer less than the sea-coast builders of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia from the handicaps outlined. That something should be done is evident. The only way the federal government can create conditions favorable enough to inaugurate a steel shipbuilding industry in Canada is by some description of bounty, either a cash payment of so much per registered ton of ships built, or an ad valorem payment of from 10 to 15 per cent of the cost of such ships. The advantages that would accrue to Canada from the establishment of the steel shipbuilding industry cannot be over-estimated, in the employment it would give to skilled labor and to that large body of population skilled in maritime pursuits.

The percentage basis would perhaps be the best arrangement to subsidize shipbuilding, because of the diversified requirements of the marine trade of Canada, which calls for all manner of steam craft, from the common barge, fishing steamer or ore drogher to the high-class passenger steamer. To frame a measure on the tonnage plan that would do justice to all the different types would be manifestly difficult—hence the benefit of the percentage system, which would adjust itself to all classes of vessels; and cheaper construction would, fairly, receive the lesser amount of aid. Moreover, locality and local conditions could also be taken into consideration, and arrangements for aid made payable upon ships built on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, on the rivers east of the Great Lakes, on the Great Lakes and the rivers of the West—the arrangement in each case being made in view of local requirements.

Something should be done, however, and done quickly. The question is a singularly appropriate one in Victoria at present, because of the competition arising for the construction of the new fishery protection cruiser. The government has given the British Columbia Marine Railway Company the contract for building the hydrographic steamer Alexandra, its bid being the lowest received in Canada, although it was higher than the lowest bid received from England; and the same course should be taken with regard to the new fishery cruiser. The Canadian shipbuilder who bids lowest and answers the requirements called for, should receive the contract, and the work can be done in Canada instead of fostering the work of a shipyard outside the Dominion at the expense of the local industry. For the reasons outlined in this article it is impossible for the Canadian builder to meet the English builder on equal terms, and the government should take this fact into consideration when awarding all contracts for government craft.

In all about a quarter million dollars will be expended in the construction of the cruiser, and this money should be spent in Canada to upbuild her industries. A portion of the money will return to the government in the form of duties paid on the material required to build the vessel. This, of course, must add to the amount of a local contractor's tender. Other conditions exist that make the work more expensive, and the government should have cognizance of these facts when placing the contract for the new cruiser.

The new fishery protection vessel will be similar in construction to the cruiser Canada, in service on the Atlantic. It will, however, be larger and faster. The Canada, which was built at an English shipyard by Messrs. Vickers' Sons & Maxim, in 1904, is a twin screw steel steamer with triple expansion engines, with six cylinders, 15, 23½ and 38 inches in diameter, with 22-inch stroke, and is 206 feet long, 25.1 feet beam, and 13.3 feet draught.

PRAIRIE MEN'S EVIDENCE

Stick to Theory that Lumber Combine Exists

Ottawa, March 16.—Mr. Becker, the Calgary manager of the Staples Lumber company, was further examined at the lumber combine committee and repeated the statement he had previously made, that on account of his company having several yards they were able to purchase from the millmen at a lower figure than other members of the retail association.

Mr. Grogan, secretary of the Alberta Retail association, gave full information as to how the members of the association were elected. They had to apply to a director of the association in the district in which they resided, and were appointed on his recommendation.

H. O. Partridge, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, said that the farmers were suffering from the high price of lumber. To Mr. Sloan he said that the price of land in his district had risen from $20 to $30 an acre, and one farm near his sold for $50 an acre. He went on to say that the farmers in the west were delighted that the house had appointed the committee and started the enquiry, and the belief was that good would result therefrom. It had been suggested that there should be an embargo placed on logs, so that there would be enough kept in Canada to supply the needs of the people. Another suggestion was that if the Dominion government did not desire to go into the mill business it might hand over part of the public domain to the provinces, so that they could manufacture and compel the western lumber associations to sell at a fair price. This could also be done with the coal fields. The Grain Growers' association had passed a resolution in favor of the investigation.

Mr. Greenway: "You represent the live stock association, and could not the association give us information in regard to the matter under investigation?"

Mr. Partridge: "We will try. From what I learn, the matter has been proved already."

Mr. Fowler: "You think that we are trying to prove that there is a combine. What we are after is the facts."

Mr. Partridge said that one of the greatest hardships was that they could not buy from the manufacturer. About eight years ago he and some others wanted to find if they could not buy from the millmen, and they found out after investigation that they could not. There were just two mills that would sell to them, but these mills did not keep the regular lines of what was wanted.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Victoria West Wins

The Victoria West intermediates added another two points to their credit yesterday afternoon at the expense of the Y. M. C. A. team, whom they defeated by the score of 5-2. The game was very ragged, both teams being short several players, the Y. M. C. A., however, being the most seriously affected. In the first part of the match the play was very even, all players trying hard to get a score. The Y. M. C. A. had some good chances, but failed to take advantage of them and the Wests carried the ball away from the danger zone, and after a rush it was sent through but offside was given. Although the point was not allowed, the players from across the harbor put more life into their play and shortly after were awarded a penalty from which Todd scored the first goal. For the greater part of the first half the play zig zagged from one end to the other till eventually Spencer scored for the Y. M. C. A. Half time was called with the score even.

On resuming play the Y. M. C. A. started off at a good clip and soon scored a second goal. This lead was short lived, however, and once the Victoria West got on even terms they soon commenced to forge ahead and when time was called they were three goals to the good. By winning yesterday the Victoria Wests have still got a good chance to win the championship of the league, and every effort will be made to bring the intermediate cup to this city. J. G. Brown acted as referee and gave general satisfaction.

North Ward Defeated

The Collegiate School Association team defeated the North Ward juniors yesterday afternoon by the score of 2-1, after a very close game.

Island vs. Mainland

What will practically be the last game of the season to be played in this city will take place at Oak Bay next Saturday when a team selected from Vancouver Island will try conclusions with a similar team selected from the Mainland. This is the most important "soccer" event that has ever been played in this city, and the lovers of Association are congratulating themselves on the fact that the game will be played in this city. This game will bring together the flowers of the football field of British Columbia, and it is safe to say that the spectators will be treated to a first class exhibition. The arrangements for the game have been under consideration for some time and that it will be played in this city is due to the interest that has been taken in the event by footballers as a whole. The team to represent the island has not yet been definitely decided, but when it is announced it will be seen that it is a good one and capable of upholding the honor of the Island on which they make their home. The selection committee has had the matter under consideration for some time past, and has refrained from the final selection in order that no mistake shall be made in the formation of the team. Although it has not completed its work it has narrowed the list of eligibles down to about twenty, who are supposed to be the best that can be produced in the Island league, but the last and deciding selection yet remains to be made. The task that has been undertaken by the committee is a very difficult one, but the committee can be depended on to make the selection which in its opinion will make the best showing. The list of eligibles from which the team will now be selected will very likely be: Goal, Hallstones, Ladysmith; and Whyte, Victoria United; full backs, H. A. Goward and S. Lorimer, Victoria United, and T. O'Connell, Ladysmith; half backs, Eno, McKinley and Clegg, Ladysmith; Thompson, Victoria United, and Connors, Egeria; forwards, Martin, (Egeria; Adams, Gilmore, Morrison, Sangerson, McMillan, Ladysmith; Schwengers and Provins, Victoria United.

With these players to select from, the eleven to be chosen to represent the Island will be a fast combination, and it will take a strong bunch from the Mainland to lower their colors.

In securing this game for Victoria the committee has had to give the players from the Mainland a guarantee that the expense of their trip will be met and it is up to the people of Victoria to see that the committee does not come out a loser. Everything possible will be done to make the game interesting, and it is expected that it will attract a large crowd. In order to accommodate the public, the committee has had tickets printed, and those may be secured from practically every soccer player in the city. Besides this they will also be on sale at the Army and Navy, The Hub, The Criterion, Old Post Office and Frank Leroy's cigar stores.

LACROSSE

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Victoria Lacrosse club will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, and it is urgently requested that every person having any interest in the welfare of Canada's national game should attend. This meeting will in all probability decide what stand the local club is to take with the British Columbia Lacrosse Association this season, and if anything is to be done, now is the time to get busy. As is well known, the local club was not represented in the league last season, and if they are to enjoy the privilege of having membership with the association it is up to the local players to enter and maintain a senior organization. Last season the local club was given a lay over privilege for one year, with the expectations that a senior team would be forthcoming for 1907, but from the general expression, it appears as if they were further away than they were in 1906. There are cevenal first class players in the city, who are anxious to get out and try their skill against the teams from Westminster and Vancouver, but two or three good players do not comprise a team, and if anything is to be done it can only be brought about by the concentrated efforts of every person in the city who has the interest of the game at heart. The efforts of the gentlemen who last year took the burden of the club on their shoulders, have met with a very discouraging reception, and at the end of the season the club was several hundred dollars to the bad. With a deficit staring them in the face the managers did not throw up the sponge and cry quit, but rather worked harder, and on Wednesday evening they will present a statement showing the club to be entirely free from debt. Having put the club on an even basis they have decided to relinquish their office, and it will be for the meeting to appoint their successors. Rev. W. W. Bolton, J. A. Virtue and Thos. Hooper, who acted as managers of the club last season, have done their best to arouse interest in the game, and have met with very little response. It is not only the people of Victoria who have failed to give the club their support, but the players have also failed to take interest in the game, which is required if the club is to be successful. With the commencement of a new season they have the opportunity to get out and see if they can do better than has been done in the last few years. The managers have established a record, and it is up to the players or those who will be put in control of the club to go one point better and have a senior team in the British Columbia league. The meeting of the British Columbia Association will be held early in April, and if anything is to be done it must be decided at the meeting of the Victoria club on Wednesday evening, and it is again urged that every person who takes an interest in the game should make a point of attending the meeting.

BASKETBALL

Fifth Regiment in Action

The Fifth Regiment band will give the first of a series of promenade concerts at the Drill hall on Saturday evening next, and have arranged as an extra attraction a basketball match between a team from the Fifth Regiment and the celebrated Portland Tigers. The Fifth Regiment team at present holds the title of Coast champions, and has received a challenge from the Portland players. This game should be well worth witnessing, as the Regimental team will be almost as strong as it was when it won the title. Among the players who will figure in the lineup will be C. and W. Fairall, V. Grey, all of last year's team, while among the candidates for the remaining positions will be T. Nute, of the Y. M. C. A. team, Fred Jones, C. Berkley and W. Thrall, as well as several others. With these players to represent it, the Regimental team can be depended on to uphold the record it established last year.

Scotland Wins

London, March 16.—Scotland won the last football match of the Rugby international series at Blackheath today, defeating England by 8 points to 3.

The final score is Scotland 3, Wales 2, Ireland 1.

THE OAR

Cambridge Wins From Oxford

Putney, Eng., March 16. Cambridge University, with practically the same crew as the one which defeated the Harvard men last fall by two lengths, today beat Oxford by 4½ lengths over the same course from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of about 4½ miles, in their 61th annual boat race.

The time was somewhat slow, a gusty wind and rough water destroying all chances of beating the record over the course.

The Oxonians won the toss and chose the Surrey side of the river, which in view of the strong southwesterly wind blowing experts calculated was worth two lengths. Even with this advantage the Oxford crew had no chance against Cambridge, which probably was the finest British crew that ever pulled in an "eight."

The official time was 20 minutes 26 seconds. The record time over the course is 18 minutes 47 seconds.

HOCKEY

Victoria Ladies Defeated

The Victoria ladies met with another defeat at the hands of the Terminal City ladies at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon, when they were shut out by the score of 2-0. The game was verw fast, and it can hardly be said that it was the good playing of the visitors that won, as the exhibition put up by the locals was hardly first class hockey. The game was somewhat marred by a large pool of water which lay directly in front of the lower goal, and it was necessary for the players to wade through three or four inches of mud and water before they reached it. This was largely responsible for Victoria failing to score, as on one occasion the ball landed in the centre of the pool and it was impossible for the locals to drive it through. Had the ground been dry it would have been almost impossible to miss the goal. The game started with Victoria defending the grand stand goal, and it was not long till the ball was in Vancouver territory, and the local forwards had some fine opportunities to score, which were missed. The home team continued to press and the ball was sent in from the right and landed in the pool; Miss Raymond was game and went into the water as if she was used to it. She made a desperate attempt to score, but the ball refused to move and in the meantime the Vancouver players were deluged with a shower of mud. After getting clear of the water the ball was sent behind. During this half the Victoria ladies had far the best of the play and it was seldom that the visitors got past the half way line, but the locals could not score, and half time was called without any score.

On resuming the game the play was different, as the visiting ladies took the aggressive and soon had the ball in Victoria territory. Several attempts were made on the home goal, but without effect till the ball was sent in from the left wing, and again the water came into prominence. The ball landed hard and splashed Miss Vincent from head to foot, and while she was blind the first goal was made, Miss Granger doing the necessary. The Vancouver ladies continued to press, and although the home girls, headed by Miss Hall and Miss Clarke, made several excursions into the visitors territory they were unable to score, and from a long drive the Terminal forwards secured the ball and with a rush they added another goal, Miss E. Burpee making the finish. The Victoria girls continued to play hard, but their efforts were unavailing, as the back division of the visitors was more than they could penetrate, and time was called with the visitors ahead. For the winners the work of Miss Allen on the right wing was the most noticeable, and she was ably assisted by Miss Granger and Miss Croft and Miss Babington at full back. For the losers, the home team would have received a severe drubbing if it had not been for Miss Jay at full back. Her work was of the highest order and time after time she prevented scores. Miss Wollaston also did her share. On the half back line Miss Reade was the most conspicuous, and although having a hard player against her, she put up a brilliant game. With the exception of Miss Clarke and Miss Hall, the forwards were weak. The latter two being on the wings, gave many good openings, which were not taken advantage of as they should have been. This game practically closes the season, as the home team has met the outside aggregation twice. H. J. Austin and Mr. Nicholles gave general satisfaction as referees.

Vancouver Defeated

The gentlemen players from Vancouver came down yesterday with the idea that they were going to win an easy victory, in fact so easy did they consider the match, that they asked the home team to forfeit, as they did not consider it worth while going to the expense of making the trip. They were treated to a genuine surprise, however, when the locals lowered their colors by the score of 2-1 after a very hard game. The Victoria team has been somewhat disorganized of late, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that a team was secured and in the makeup were, many players who have not handled a stick for several years. The home team was in the game from the start and played as if they had been in active training. They set such a fast pace that at times it looked as if the visitors were standing still. It was generally expected that the Victoria players would go up in the air in the second half, but such was not the case, and they were playing stronger at the end than they were at times during the match.

Play commenced with the visitors' defending the grand stand goal, shooting into the goal which was decorated with a pool of water. The home players started off with a rush and the ball was soon carried into the Vancouver territory, but the forwards were unable to get in a good shot, and play resolved itself into a series of long drives and rushes, in which the Victoria players showed to better advantage than their opponents, and on several occasions the Vancouver goal tender had some hard shots to stop. On one occasion only in the first half was Ashby called on to defend his goal, and he gallantly waded into the mud and drove the ball clear. From a corner Schwengers nearly scored. He secured the ball from a pass from Winsby, and sent in a hard one, which struck the post and rebounded. The local forwards were not to be denied, however, and from the continual hard drives by Meredith and McLean they were given many chances, till Nason sent in a shot which the goal tender saved, but in doing so the ball struck Schwengers on the knee and bounded in and Victoria was in the lead. Half time was called with the locals leading by one point.

In the second half the visitors played a much harder game, but the locals were on their guard, and it was seldom that either team had an opening. The home forwards were playing hard, Hart and Futcher on the right proving too strong for Melhuish, and it was from the right wing that openings were being made. The Vancuver players tied the score from a long drive by Underhill, which was secured by Barwick. Instead of dampening the ardor of the locals, this set-back made them play harder, and it was not long till Futcher secured and passing Melhuish, sent in a pretty centre, which landed in the pool and which Schwengers sent through for the winning goal. Although both sides tried hard, no further score was made. For the winners Meredith and McLean put up a stone-wall defence, and it was largely due to their work that the locals won. Tye, Winsby and Newcombe at half back, put up a sterling game, while Schwengers, Hart, Futcher, Nason and Holmes were going all the time. For the losers Underhill was undoubtedly the star. Time after time he broke up rushes which looked very dangerous, and had Melhuish, his partner, played the same game the score would not have been so large. Nicholles at centre half was in good form. In the forward line Barwick and Deane were the most conspicuous, but they could do no damage against the stone-wall defence of the locals. Sergt. Warder of the Garrison, acted as referee and gave satisfaction to all.

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Excellent Building Site, 200 ft. frontage on Gonzales Drive, 300 ft. deep, on corner, close to golf links and convenient to car line. On good terms, for.....$3000

We have other propositions listed on classified page.

VICTORIA REGINA WINNIPEG

Str. Venture will sail for Northern B.C. Ports on Wed., March 20 at 10 P. M.

John Barnsley & Co., Agents

THE MAPLE LEAF BRAND

What "sterling" means to silver, what "cutting" means to glass, what "18k" means to gold this trade mark means to

RUBBER FOOTWEAR

It's the hallmark of quality.

Maple Leaf Rubbers, as their name signifies, are

MADE IN CANADA

from pure Para Rubber.

All kinds, all styles, all sizes. There are no others "just as good" for Western conditions.

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Selling Agents, Vancouver, B. C.

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We offer subject to prior sale:

1000 Western Oil	.21
1000 Diamond Vale Coal	.30
1000 B. C. Amal. Coal	.7
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100 N. Vancouver Ferry	4.75

All active mining shares dealt in.
London, New York and Canadian Stocks.

WAGHORN GWYNN & CO
STOCKBROKERS, VANCOUVER.

New Advertisements

TO LET—In private cottage, very nice housekeeping rooms, all modern conveniences, close to town. Box 983 Colonist office. m17

GOOD HOME—For High School girl. Light work for board. Apply 217 Pandora avenue. m17

WANTED—Young person for the country. Plain cooking, care of house, and must be fond of children (3). Mrs. J. F. Gosse, Hamilton Grove, Colwood, B. C. m17

WANTED—Young or middle-aged woman to take care of small child, and assist in light housework in family of two. Enquire 253 Yates street. m17

WANTED—A dining room girl; experience not necessary. Apply Dominion Hotel.

WANTED—Good strong boy to make himself generally useful; warehouse. Box 684 this office. m17

WANTED—At Cadboro bay. Two general servant, 16 years old or upwards. Apply B. G. Goward, Bank of Montreal Chambers. m17

WANTED—Two neatly furnished rooms for housekeeping. Box 981 this office. 17

WANTED MEN—Railroads in Canada, passenger brakemen, firemen, electric motormen, conductors. Experience unnecessary. Dept 105, Inter Ry., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Clerk for billing work, etc., must have had previous experience in office and quick at figures. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to E. G. Prior, & Co., m17

WHAT WE HAVE DONE FOR OTHERS WE WILL DO FOR YOU—Have made profits of 50 per cent. for thousands of investors and settlers. Write for free book giving names, testimonials and convincing evidence. Haslam Land & Investment Co., Million Dollar Capital, 62nd, ave., Regina, Canada. m17

INVEST $1.00 PER WEEK—For 26 weeks or $25 cash and clear $250. Absolute safety guaranteed by all banks. Storeheat Mfg., Co., Los Angeles, California.

WANTED—Strong, middle aged woman as general servant and mother's help—good wages and home. Mrs. G. Phillips, H. M. Naval yard, Esquimalt. m17

WANTED—Young lady to learn the hair dressing, etc. Apply to Mrs. C. Kosche's Hairdressing Parlors, 55 Douglas St.

TO LET—Large, well furnished bedroom, near sea and car. Telephone 763. m17

FOR SALE—Barred Rock eggs—Hawkins Lancaster, Mass., strain—$1.50 for 15. 80 Michigan street. Phone A245. m17

LOST—Two yearling heifers and one yearling bull. Notify Simons Bros., P. O. Box 80; phone 317. m17

TO LET—Nice sunny front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. 72 Frederick street, near Cook street. m17

EGGS FOR HATCHING—For sale, black Orpingtons and W. Wyandottes, $2 per 15. Black Minorcas and White Leghorns, $1. Top buggy cheap. E. Simkins, Cadboro Bay road, Victoria. m17

WANTED—Two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with modern conveniences and first class board, by gentleman, wife and son seven years of age. In or out of city. Please state surroundings and terms. Address Box 985, Colonist. m17

LATIMER & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS. 16 Trounce Avenue.

$350 cash, balance to suit purchaser, secures fine corner lot on Bay street, size 72x141 to lane. Price $950. Cheapest lot in that locality.
$1100, half cash, will buy nice lot near Beacon Hill Park, in James Bay district. Property is in demand here and advance in value is sure.
$1200, half cash, buys one of the finest building sites available, having frontage of 91 feet on Quadra and 240 feet on street reserve from Quadra to Douglas; is high, level, free from rock, and has some fine oak trees.
$3000 cash secures 2 acres on Esquimalt road; beautiful view of Victoria city and harbor; property is well wooded with young oaks, and is an ideal site for home.
$2000 per acre, best acreage for subdivision on the market, close to Esquimalt car line, and just outside city limits. See this if you want something that will sell. Terms.
$20,000 for close-in acreage, suitable for sub-division; ten minutes' walk from business centre. Easy terms.
$1200 per acre buys 5 acres of good, clean land in Victoria West. We have other good buys in acreage.
$475 each, half cash, for high and dry lots on Prior and Blackwood.
$400 secures good lot on Hulton street, close to Oak Bay avenue.
$4300, with $1800 cash and balance to suit at 6 per cent. buys new, modern house of eight rooms, on Government street, lot 50x150. Government street property is good buying.
$3500, half cash, will buy 120 feet frontage on good street, close to business centre; neat cottage of 6 rooms.
$2500—Quebec street, close to parliament buildings, full-size lot and small house. Think of the value of this location.
$5000—For 9 room house, Menzies street; nice lawn, trees and shrubbery.
$2500—Good, modern house, on View street, seven rooms; five minutes' walk from Government street.
$2100 for two five room cottages on lot 58x150, Vining street.
LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US. We will advertise it and endeavor to effect quick sale.

SWINERTON & ODDY

Established 1892.
102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

$950.00—Two large lots, double frontage, on Foul Bay Road and Amphion street.
$450.00—A lot on Alderman road.
$450.00 Each—A number of large sized lots, nicely situated, on Hulton and Amphion streets, off Oak Bay avenue.
$250.00—Lot, 50 x 101, Alderman road.
$350.00—Lot, 60 x 120, Amphion street.
$575.00—One lot, Belmont avenue.
$625.00—One lot, Belmont avenue.
$1050.00—Three and one-half acres, Glanford avenue, good black loam, all cleared.
$4000.00—For Sale—A good country store, on Alberni road, between Cumberland and Nanaimo, lease for 25 years, free of taxes, main stage runs past the store; about 15 acres clear; good reasons for selling.

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A Rare Chance
SOUTH SAANICH

A Splendidly situated farm containing 98 acres first-class soil, 55 acres cleared, balance slashed and partly cleared, on main road and convenient to railway, together with a good 7 room house, stables, barns and other outhouses, 78 head of sheep with lambs, 2 horses, 2 cows, 2 thoroughbred sows, chickens, ducks, plows, binder, mower, rake and seed drill, harrows bain wagon and other implements and articles too numerous to mention. Farm in first-class running order. As a going concern, Price $17,000. Terms.

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For Sale—260 Acres of land at, per acre, $12

2 LOG HOUSES AND LOG OUTBUILDINGS—Stable, hen house, orchard, 50 trees, 50 acres fenced, 25 acres under cultivation, several hundred sheep now grazing there; small meadow in front, good stream and well; good neighbors, splendid view of sea. This property is cheap at $25.00 per acre the why property is in that district.

SNAP—House and furniture; party leaving. House and lot in first-class condition; 3 bedrooms, 7 rooms below; air furnace. Best furniture and nick-nacks. Everything goes, $7,000.

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8 Metropolitan Block
Opp. Post Office.

WANTED—Direct from owner—10 to 20 sections good Timber Lands, either Crown Grant or Special License.
Address E. E. BLACKWOOD
NORTHERN PACIFIC RY. VICTORIA

TO LET

Five Houses. Entirely renovated. Centrally located. Rent $8 to 15 per month.

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Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles and Mouldings for sale.

Agents for The Moore & Whittington Lumber Company
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Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

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Has ordered that all fruit trees must be sprayed or destroyed. We have the spray that will save your trees. Put up in suitable packages for all sized orchards

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Also we can supply your needs in barrel lots

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Newest and only Modern Hotel in B. C. American---rates $2, $2.50 and $3. Also European.

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And it merits the highest praise.

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HOTEL ARRIVALS

The Driard

Jno. Caird, Port Angeles; W. C. Dwyer and wife, Spokane; S. Ashfield, Miss Ashfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown, Winnipeg; J. D. Bradshaw and wife and child, Toronto; Mr. Cummings and wife, Cranbrook; C. S. Edwards and wife, Marysville; J. Nicholson, Montreal; C. F. Metzer, Seattle; J. W. Bryant, Mount Sicker; Dr. and Miss Ellnore Harris, Toronto; D. Murphy and wife, Ashcroft; Dr. and Mrs. Ellnore Harris, E. Harris, Toronto; W. D. Edward and wife, Seattle; H. S. Elliott, Toronto; Fred Weed, Winnipeg; Mrs. and Mrs. C. E. Maynard, Olympia; Dr. R. Sutherland, D. C. Woodward, Vancouver; A. W. Spratt, B. W. Bailey, A. M. Pound, Montana.

The King Edward

G. Burton, S. A. Corley, C. H. Gillis and wife, L. C. Harris, A. M. Pound, Vancouver; Jas. S. Murray, city; Judge Young, Nanaimo; G. H. Bradbury, Winnipeg; Dr. S. L. Sewrey, Port Townsend; Jas. L. Cockburn, Honolulu.

The Victoria

J. A. Macauley, San Francisco; Jack Raitt, Seattle; S. B. Baker and wife, Tacoma; L. D. Tominaga, Jim Robb, Vancouver; R. E. Hooper, J. H. Munnis, Seattle; R. S. Morrow, T. T. Morrow, Vancouver; P. Green, Summit, B. C.

The St. Francis.

P. J. Fesby, Akron, O.; J. C. Foster and wife, Seattle; E. G. Redill, Calgary; J. G. Cumming and wife, Cranbrook; G. D. Kiborn, Manitoba; J. F. Wattrass, Golden; J. W. Stewart, Vancouver; H. C. Mohr and wife, Honolulu; H. C. Father and wife, J. A. Scott and wife, Australia; Robt. Madden, Rapid City.

The Queen's

A. Rawnsley, Mount Sicker; H. Brewer, Nanaimo; T. Laidlaw, Scotland; T. Curson, Ladysmith; W. Blackwell, Vancouver; Major McFarlane, Cobble Hill; J. Burnston, St. Thomas, Ont.; W. M. Richards, Seattle; P. Lawrence and wife, E. Johnston, Vancouver; Wm. Fowles, B. Jones, Calgary; A. Martin, Gabriola Island; H. Roeblck, Las Vegas, N. M.; H. Spence, M. Spence, Ladysmith; J. Watt, Nanaimo; P. W. Johnson, Wellington; G. A. Wright, J. McLean, Honolulu; R. Carswell, Vernon; R. Tolmie, Sydney, Aus.

The Balmoral

S. Barwick, Vancouver; R. Alston and wife, Winnipeg; R. C. Bainbridge, T. D. Stevens, R. Underhill, E. S. Deane, C. B. Sims and wife, J. P. Nicolls, L. Ashcroft, R. M. Maitland, Geo. W. Melhuish, H. E. Fraser, Vancouver; R. Postens, Fort William; E. Jacobs, Victoria; A. E. W. Salt, Vancouver; T. G. Proctor, Nelson; E. K. White, Pier Island; Mrs. T. Marshall, Atlin; Mrs. Gibbs, city; A. C. Holmes, city; G. L. Turner, Vancouver; R. C. Barclay, Shawnigan Lake.

The Dominion

J. Cox, Wm. Hoggan, Galiano; J. E. Whiteatre, Winnipeg; Wm. Sheffee, Washing, D. C.; Wm. Hunter, and wife, Nanaimo; R. S. Henderson, Duncans; R. Switzer, Portland; J. Darlington, Crofton; L. Lodholz, Portland, Ore.; R. H. McNeil, Ellensburg, Wn.; Dr. T. V. Bond, Chancellorville, Va.; Hon. H. D. Green, Chancellorville, Va.; Capt. W. M. Simpson, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. P. Fishburne, Chancellorville, Va.; Mrs. C. Whitebread and daughter, Australia; W. Robinson, White Horse; J. Reid, Chas. Beltner, Crofton; J. A. Kelly, Nelson; F. J. Mooeat, Maple Creek, Sask.; S. Montgomery, Ottawa; T. Green, New Zealand; C. N. Tubman, Elk Lake; D. A. Galbraith, Nanaimo; F. J. Bangenier, Seattle.

PERSONAL

D. R. Young arrived in Victoria Friday evening and will reside here permanently. Mrs. Young and family are expected about the end of April or at an earlier date, if Mr. Young can find a suitable residence.

Mrs. Harry Currie, 102 Menzies street, returned from the East on Wednesday, having spent the winter with relatives in Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Laury, who have recently moved to Victoria from Vancouver, have taken for the summer Mr. McKenzie's cottage, Blennerville, an Head street. Mrs. Laury will be at home on Wednesdays.

Mrs. W. R. Ross has moved into Mrs. Langley' shouse, Pemberton road and will receive on the first Thursday in April.

W. W. Baer, ex-editor of the Nelson Canadian, arrived in the city last evening the intends to take up his residence on the coast.

Al. E. Safgison, of the Colonist business office, and Miss Mildred Sargison, are spending a few days in Seattle.

It never gets damp or lumpy. Each crystal dry, full of salt-life. That's why particular people use WINDSOR SALT. 140

Public Banquets AND Private Dinners

Many people remark "they like a good dinner, but a good dinner does not like them"; and they sit at the dinner table and watch, with envy, their fellow-diners drinking and partaking of the good cheer they cannot enjoy.

If those who dread the next morning headache, or an attack of gout or rheumatism, would follow the simple custom of occasionally sipping, during dinner a glass of "White Rock," they would find they could enjoy the pleasures of dining without any fear of after effects the next morning. "White Rock," the champagne of table waters, sparkles with its own natural gas, corrects acidity and aids digestion. Hence its value and world-wide popularity as The Natural Table Water.

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SAVE YOUR MONEY

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For Catarrh, let me send you free, just to prove merit, a Trial size Box of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. It is a snow white, creamy, healing antiseptic balm that gives instant relief to Catarrh of the nose and throat. Make the free test and see. Address Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Large jars 50 cents. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

MINES DEPARTMENT

Notice Given at Ottawa of Bill for Its Creation

Ottawa, March 15.—Hon. William Templeman has given notice of a bill to create a separate federal department of mines. The mines branch is now under Dr. Haanel, in connection with the geological survey, and the creation of a separate department under a minister and deputy minister will facilitate and enlarge the general educational and supervisory work of the federal government in regard to mines, in the same manner as fisheries and agriculture are now administered, without conflicting with provincial jurisdiction. The creation of the department does not mean the addition of a new minister to the cabinet, but its administration will be assigned to one of the present ministers by order of the governor-general in council. It is understood Mr. Templeman will be placed in charge of the new department, which will comprise two branches, geological survey and mines, over each of which there will be a director, and a deputy minister over both. In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and in the territories, the Dominion owns the crown lands and enacts mining laws and regulations. In the other provinces there will be a large scope for the federal department in connection with explorations and publication of accurate information in regard to resources. The output of the mines of Canada is now about $75,000,000, and the possibilities of future development are so great that it is not unreasonable to expect that Canada will take rank as one of the two leading mining countries of the world.

"Preventics" will promptly check a cold or the Grippe when taken early or at the "sneeze stage." Preventics cure seated colds as well. Preventics are little candy cold cure tablets and Dr. Shoop, Racine Wis., will gladly mail you samples and a books on Colds free, if you will write him. The samples prove their merit. Check early Colds with Preventics and stop Pneumonia. Sold in 5c and 25c boxes by Cyrus H. Bowes.

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Special Easter Values Await Your Selection

Tomorrow---Important Sale of Linoleums and Muslin Embroidered Curtains and Combination Wallpapers

Second and Third Floors.

Elaborate Yet Inexpensive Attire for Easter

Our special showing of new Spring attire for Easter is rapidly approaching completion. We have now a wealth of beautiful garments to choose from and without question the season's fashions are the most fascinating and commanding ever seen. The textile manufacturers and tailors have conspired and produced some of the choicest creations imaginable. Everyday onward is a special show day in the Mantle Department, informal of course, but none the less interesting You are cordially invited to these preliminary exhibitions in correct dress.

Ladies' New Spring Costumes

NAVY BLUE PANAMA COSTUME, eton coat, with wide girdle attached, 3-4 length sleeves with cuff, pleated front and back, collar and cuffs trimmed with black silk braid and buttons, vest of colored applique, lined with taffeta, very full pleated skirt, special, each $37.50

LADIES' COSTUME, in black and white check, eton coat with deep girdle, trimming of stitched straps, short sleeves, collar and cuffs of black silk with braid trimmings, pleated skirt, special, each $32.50

LADIES' ETON COSTUME, in grey and white, small check effect, pleated girdle attached, coat trimmed with stitched straps piped with grey silk, elbow sleeves with deep cuff, collar of grey silk with braid trimming, pleated skirt, special, each $27.50

LADIES' COSTUME, in very dark brown with light stripe, semi-fitting hip coat, double breasted, with pockets, full length sleeve with cuff, pleated skirt, special, each $15.00

Ladies' New Spring Coats

LADIES' COAT, box back, hip length, black and white check, trimmed with stitched straps of same material, single breasted with roll collar, special, each $13.50

LADIES' 3-4 LENGTH COAT, light grey stripe effect, full sleeves, with deep cuff roll collar, single-breasted, pockets, special, each $12.50

LADIES' 3-4 LENGTH TWEED COAT, box back, with stitched box pleat down centre, also stitched strap forming yoke effect, double breasted collar and cuffs, with silk braid trimming, special, each $18.50

LADIES' 7-8 LENGTH COAT, tight fitting back, double breasted, outside pockets, full sleeves with deep cuff, trimming of stitched straps and buttons, special, each $20.00

LADIES' 7-8 LENGTH COAT, very light grey stripes, box back, velvet collar, outside pockets, four stitched straps running over shoulder, forming yoke effect, special, each $15.00

Our unusually large purchase of the new creations enables us to give you elaborate yet inexpensive attire for Easter

Men's Smart New Suits for Easter

Our Clothing reputation is well known, the stocks we carry being the most comprehensive in varieties to be found in the city. Correct styles from well dressed quarters, first-class workmanship and high grade materials characterize the special showing of new Spring Suits.

NEW FIT-RITES, fancy worsteds in grey, brown, blue, black, grey checks and brown checks, ranging in price per suit from $30.00 down to $15.00

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BLUE AND BLACK SUITS IN WORSTEDS, CHEVIOTS AND SERGES, prices range from $25.00 down to $12.50

Our immense stock, specially purchased and low-priced for a "quick turnover", will command your attention during the coming week.

Important Clearance Sales Tomorrow

Choice New Printed Linoleums

(3rd Floor.)

By an unusually heavy purchase direct from the factory—clearing out entirely, some of the choicest new goods, we are enabled to give you the advantage of the heavy discounts we secured. We will therefore place these exquisite new linoleums on special sale tomorrow.

The remarkable values offered will surprise you!

PRINTED LINOLEUMS in newest designs and colorings, 10 patterns, regular value 50c per square yard; tomorrow's price, per square yard 35c

Accumulation of remnants to be sold regardless of value.

Muslin Embroidered Curtains

(2nd Floor.)

The clearance of Muslin embroidered curtain consists of 16 pairs only. A glance at the prices will indicate the special reductions made.

Special Sale of Muslin

EMBROIDERED CURTAINS, a pair $2.50

5 Pair Embroidered Muslin Curtains, scalloped edge, regular value, per pair $3.75, special sale, per pair $2.50

9 Pairs, No. 5692, Embroidered Muslin Frilled Curtain, regular value, per pair $5.75; special sale, per pair $2.50

1 pair 5964, Muslin Embroidered Curtains, regular value, per pair, $6.75 special sale, per pair $2.50

1 Pair 5690, Muslin Embroidered Frilled Curtains, regular value, per pair $6.75, for, per pair $2.50

Latest Art Loom Tapestries

COUCH COVERS, in 3 soft colorings, red and green brown and green, green and terra; full size, 3 yds. very special, each $2.50

Extra good Couch Covers, colors, green and red; special value, each $1.50

A very superior quality Couch Cover, full 3 yds., brown and green and red colorings, special value, each $3.50

A special Table Cover, special value, each $1.75

Red, and red and green and green. These are Art Loom weaves, also a line of similar colorings in better qualities, each $2.75

New Combination Wall Papers

(2nd Floor.)

We have decided to clear the entire carload of new combination wall papers side walls, ceilings and borders—that were received for the spring season. They include the best English, German and French importations. There is a splendid variety of novelties for dining room, parlor, library or den, the selection of colors and patterns is comprehensive enough to meet every requirement, including Gilt Tapestry and embossed papers; special prices, per roll, 20c, 15c, 10c, 6c, 5c, and 3c

When purchasing your Wall Paper, CONSULT US FREE FOR HOUSE PAINTING, DECORATING and PAPERHANGING. "Efficiency with Economy" has placed us On Top. Confer With us, and save money

The Stationery Department

Have pleasure in announcing the receipt of a large consignment of the newest books recently published, also a quantity of standard works by famous authors. They are all marked at popular prices for prompt sales. Also, a large and varied assortment of Easter Cards, Easter Books and Easter Stationery. Full particulars of Everyman's Library will be announced during the coming week, when this world famous collection of literary gems is expected to arrive.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

Use telephone to Ladysmith. Use telephone to Nanaimo. Use Telephone to Ladner. Use telephone to New Westminster.

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The Daily Colonist.

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VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1907.

In Society's Realm

On Wednesday afternoon at Government House Mrs. James Dunsmuir entertained a few of her friends at an afternoon tea given prior to her departure for England to attend the wedding of her daughter, Miss Bessie Dunsmuir. Mrs. Dunsmuir wore for the occasion a most artistic gown of old rose crepe de chine trimmed about the bodice and sleeves with exquisite old lace. Mrs. Audain was dressed in a dainty silk organdie, with trimmings of Dresden ribbon, whilst Miss Elinor and Miss Marion Dunsmuir wore, respectively, empire robes of organdie muslin with floral designs. Tea was served in the spacious ballroom, the table being prettily decorated with yellow daffodils, paper narcissus and soft sprays of ferns. The Fifth Regiment band was in attendance and supplied the music. Some of those present were Mrs. Perrin, Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir, Mrs. J. Gaudin, Miss Marie Gaudin, Mrs. Hanington, Miss Elinor Hanington, Mrs. J. Irving, Miss Irving, Miss J. Irving, Mrs. W. Langley, Miss Daisy Langley, Mrs. Little, Mrs. M. Little, Mrs. O. M. Jones, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Gillespie, Miss F. Gillespie, Mrs. Richard Jones, Mrs. Loewen, Miss Eva Loewen, Miss Loewen, Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. H. Pooley, Mrs. F. Barnard, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Flumerfelt, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. F. Pemberton, Miss Benson, Mrs. D. Eberts, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Duncan Eberts, Mrs. Tatlow, Miss Foster, Mrs. Thorpe-Doubble, Mrs. G. Courtney, Mrs. Lampman, Mrs. Fleet, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Rowley Heyland, Miss Annie Harvey, the Misses Harvey, Mrs. Hasell, Miss G. Green, Miss Lillian Burns, Miss Schubert, Mrs. Rocke-Robertson, Mrs. Laing, Mrs. Fleet Robertson, Mrs. Archer Martin, Mrs. Stuart-Robertson, Mrs. W. Fisher, Mrs. A. Robertson, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Harold Robertson, Mrs. Fordham, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Griffiths, Miss S. Crease, Mrs. Blaiklock, Mrs. Galletly, the Misses Galletly, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. E. G. Prior, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. George Matthews, Mrs. C. Innes, Mrs. Rithet, Mrs. Charles, Mrs. Luxton, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Spratt, Mrs. Tye, Mrs. Beauchamp Tye, Mrs. D. Janion, Mrs. Bodwell, Mrs. D. Rogers.

* * *

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Alexandra Literary club took place on Tuesday evening at the clubrooms, Government street. Papers and essays were read as follows: "The Influence of the Modern Novel," by Mrs. R. S. Day, an essay of great strength and merit; "Jane Austin," by Mrs. Charles Clarke; "Marie Corelli," by Mr. McLeod Gould; "Robert Louis Stevenson," by Mrs. Hasell. Capt. Clive Phillipps-Wolley, who was present, kindly criticised the evening's work. Miss L. Burns, who had been invited to be present, gave some recitations from Capt. Wolley's beautiful collection of poems—"Songs of an English Esau," concluding with Kipling's "Envoi." Three more evenings will be held by the society before concluding the session, which will be addressed by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, and Rev. H. H. Gowen of Seattle, to whom Victorians always extend an enthusiastic welcome. Among those who attended Tuesday were Mrs. I. Powell, Mrs. Rocke Robertson, Dr. and Mrs. Hasell, Miss Violet Powell, Mr. Gould, Mrs. A. J. Joule, Miss Fordham, Mr. R. B. McMicking, Capt. and Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. L. Hardie, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kent, Mrs. J. F. Macfarlane, Miss Macfarlane, Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Dresser, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. R. S. Day, Miss Leitch, Mrs. L. Solly, Miss M. Lawson, Mrs. C. Cooper, Mrs. Savory, Miss Savory.

* * *

Mrs. D. R. Harris on Tuesday afternoon kindly placed her house, on the corner of Superior street and Birdcage Walk, at the disposal of the ladies of the Church of Our Lord, to hold one of their delightful social reunions and afternoon teas. The tea table was massed with yellow daffodils, a centrepiece of silver filled with the same spring blossoms and rails of smilax was thrown into bold relief by folds of gold gauze laid in soft billows beneath it, whilst silver vases and candlesticks with yellow shades carried out the scheme of light and color. A few of those noted en passant were Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. J. Langley, Mrs. Richard Jones, Mrs. J. Nicholles, Miss Carr, Mrs. Fleet, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Moffatt, Mrs. S. A. Spencer, Mrs. Gladstone, Miss Pachell, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. W. R. Higgins, Mrs. Calquhon, Miss Calquhon, Major Hibben, Mr. Laundy, Mrs. Napier Hibben, the Misses Fawcett, Miss Schwengers, Mrs. Ella.

* * *

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Walter Langley gave a smart little tea at her pretty residence on Pemberton road as a farewell entertainment for her daughter, Miss Daisy Langley, who leaves on Friday evening, accompanied by her mother and sister, en route for England, where her marriage will take place about the middle of May to Mr. Victor Elliott, son of the dean of Windsor. Among those who bade Miss Langley bon voyage were Mrs. R. Dunsmuir, Miss Schubert, Miss Gladys Perry, Miss M. Little, Miss Eva Loewen, Miss Elinor Dunsmuir, Miss Marion Dunsmuir, and Miss G. Irving. The tea table and room were daintily decorated with carnations and hothouse flowers.

* * *

Capt. and Mrs. Freeman, accompanied by their granddaughter, Miss Marguerite Little, left on Thursday evening for Boston, where the latter will remain for some months visiting relatives.

* * *

Major Heneage and Mr. Sidney Roberts are paying a short visit to Thetis Island. They are at present the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Burchell.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Walcot returned on Saturday to their home in Salt Spring Island.

* * *

Last week Miss Helen C. G. Brown gave a very successful dance at her home on Erie street to a few of her friends, which wound up with a dainty little supper served about 11 o'clock. The music was supplied by the Watson orchestra, who left nothing to be desired in the way of time and spirit. A few of the newest songs were rendered during the evening by Mrs. Liber, Mrs. Londhale and Mr. B. Aaronson, and were highly appreciated by their audience. Among those present were Miss McDonald, Miss M. Hurst, Mr. W. Webster, Miss G. Musson, Miss H. Aaronson, Mr. B. Aaronson, Mr. G. White, Miss I. Musson, Mr. R. Milne, Miss E. Murry, Mr. E. Rowbottom, Miss L. Hooson, Miss Webster, Miss Milne, Mr. Harden, Miss Sparks, Mr. Black, Mr. Meston, Mr. and Mrs. Liber, Mr. and Mrs. Londhale, Miss I. Bannisnire, the Misses Renouf, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Carlow, Mr. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Watson.

* * *

On Tuesday evening at the A. O. U. W. hall the members of Mizpah club held one of their informal little gatherings, and will for the future continue to do so every Tuesday evening until Mrs. Lester, under whose auspices they are held, takes up her residence permanently in Vancouver. Among those who participated in the evening's amusement were Miss Bailey, Miss Goodwin, Miss Knauss, the Misses Burnett, Miss V. Sylvester, Miss G. Sylvester, Miss P. Gillespie, Miss Gold, Miss L. Webster, Miss Patterson, the Misses Blake, the Misses Cousins, the Misses Sargison, Miss Cousins, Miss Sargison, Miss N. Jackson, Miss Thompson, Miss Sparks, Mr. Blake, Mr. Cousins, Mr. Ramsford, Mr. Schroeder, Mr. Adams, Mr. R. McDonald, Mr. E. Maynard, Mr. R. Osborne, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Bamfield, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Therriault, Mr. W. Lang and Mr. E. Loronsley.

* * *

On Wednesday Mrs. Goulding Wilson entertained a few friends at the tea hour in honor of Miss Lillian Burns, of Vancouver. The rooms were sweetly pretty and sprinkled with tall, yellow daffodils and branches of soft, gray pussy willows. During the afternoon Miss Burns delighted the guests with one or two dainty selections rendered in her usual graceful manner.

* * *

On Monday evening next the Rev. T. W. Gladstone will give an evening with Longfellow, in the schoolroom of the Church of Our Lord. On tat day twenty-five years ago Henry Wadsworth Longfellow passed into the land of silence surrounded by his children and friends, leaving to the world as his monument his beautiful poetical works.

He is dead, the sweet musician,
He the sweetest of all singers,
He has gone from us forever—
He has moved a little nearer
To the Master of all music,
To the Master of all singing.

* * *

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings Miss Lillian Burns of Vancouver, delivered a number of short readings from Shakespeare, Ruskin, Browning, Tennyson and others before the members of the King's Daughters Society and many outsiders. To judge by the enthusiasm with which the several selections were received, Miss Burns thoroughly satisfied her audience although her programme was a somewhat heterogeneous one comprising some of the most famous scenes from Shakespeare's plays, Negro Lullabies, Ruskin's most exquisite poem in prose Sesame and Lilies, Unexpected visitors on washing day, and many other selections which do not as a rule rub noses on the same programme. During the entertainment Mrs. Fisher (Winnipeg), gave some vocal selections which were daintily rendered and Miss Powell and Miss Harris kindly assisted at the piano. At the conclusion Mrs. R. S. Day made a gracious little speech thanking the lecturer for the great treat she had afforded those present whilst Mrs. Hasell begged her acceptance of a volume of Captain Phillips Wolley's poems. During the few days she stayed in Victoria Miss Burns was entertained by several ladies of prominence in social circles.

* * *

News has been received by cablegram from Germany that Mr. Albany H. Ritchie made his debut at the Opera house at Leipsic on March 13th before a crowded house and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Ritchie is well known to Victorians and numbers many friends in their ranks, all of whom confidently prognosticated a brilliant musical career for him, but in addition to the personal interest taken in the talented musician, the fact of his being the son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Flumerfelt through his marriage last year with their daughter Miss Norma Flumerfelt, all prominent members in social circles gives added interest to the event.

* * *

On Friday at their beautiful home on Pemberton road, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Flumerfelt entertained the managers of the different branches of the British America Trust Company. Covers were laid for twelve and the table was daintily decorated with daffodils; a table cloth wired and massed with dozens of tiny electric lights and electric vases giving a novel and unique effect to the general decoration.

* * *

Mrs. Weaver Bridgman and children left on Thursday evening for Calgary, where they will remain for a few weeks.

* * *

Mr. T. C. McKay of Winnipeg is again visiting the city. He is at present a guest at the Driard.

* * *

Mr. R. H. McCormack, head of the Alaska news bureau, accompanied by his wife, is enjoying a short holiday in Victoria. His headquarters are at the Driard.

* * *

Mrs. Hermann Robertson, who sustained what was nearly a serious accident whilst staying in Vancouver, returned home a few nights ago and is now quite recovered.

* * *

Mrs. Bell accompanied by her sister, Miss Katie Langley, left on Friday evening for England.

* * *

Mr. Richard Hall and Captain Cox, who left for Ottawa in connection with business concerning the canning industry have returned home.

* * *

Mr. D. C. V. Emory of Hamilton, Ontario, is spending a few weeks in Victoria, during his visit he will be the guest of his cousin, Mrs. Andrews, 22 Erie street.

* * *

Mr. J. Savannah has returned to the city after a most enjoyable holiday spent in California.

* * *

Mrs. Cuthbert Rigby of Vancouver, is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Lamberton at their residence on the Gorge Road.

Pastor and Pulpit

In many of the city churches today, allusion will be made to Ireland's Patron Saint, and his self-denying and fearless labor in the cause of christianity.

At St. Barnabas church there will be special appropriate music in honor of St. Patrick's Day, at St. Mark's, Cloverdale Rev. W. Baugh Allan will take for his evening subject "St. Patrick." At Christ Church Cathedral Rev. Canon Beanlands will preach in the morning and the bishop in the evening. A feature of the musical services at St. John's church in the evening will be the rendition of the solo "Jerusalem" by Miss Palmer. At the James bay Methodist church, Rev. G. H. Morden of Vancouver will occupy the pulpit at both services. At Calvary Baptist church Rev. Elmore Harris, D. D. of Toronto, will preach morning and evening.

Christ Church Cathedral

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and ante-communion, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers: Morning, Canon Beanlands; evening, the Bishop of the diocese. The music set for the day follows:

Voluntary .....
Venite ..... Dr. Crotch
Psalms for 17th morning .. Cath. Psalter
Benedicite ..... Turner
Benedictus ..... Langdon
Kyrie ..... Maunder
Gloria ..... Maunder
Hymns 96, 263, 523
Voluntary .....

Evening.

Voluntary .....
Psalms for 17th evening.. Cath. Psalter
Magnificat ..... Mornington
Nunc Dimittis ..... Turle
Hymns 200, 91, 494
Vesper Hymn.... "Jesu, We Pray Thee"
Voluntary .....

St. John's Church

Rev. Percival Jenns will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening.

Morning.

Organ ..... Voluntary
Venite ..... Crotch
Psalms for 17th morning .. Cath. Psalter
Benedicite ..... Maunder
Jubilate ..... Hayes
Anthem—"God So Loved the World" ..... Stainer
Hymns 214, 92, 288
Kyrie ..... Burnett in G
Gloria Tibi ..... Burnett in G

Evening.

Organ ..... Voluntary
Psalms for 17th evening .... Cath. Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis ..... Burnett
Solo ..... "Jerusalem"
Miss Palmer.
Hymns 86, 94, 28
Vesper ..... Burnett
Organ—Postlude ..... Brown

St. Mark's (Cloverdale)

Holy communion, 8 a. m., matins, 11 a. m.; evensong, 7 p. m. Morning subject, "Forgiveness Through Baptism"; evening subject, "St. Patrick." Rev. W. Baugh Allen will preach morning and evening.

St. Barnabas Church

Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue. Today being St. Patrick's Day, the Apostle of Ireland, his memory will be kept by special appropriate music. Christian people generally do not realize his selfdenying and fearless labors in the cause of Christianity. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m., matins at 10:30 a. m.; choral eucharist and sermon at 11 a. m., the Rev. H. St. J. Payne being the preacher; choral evensong at 7 p. m., when the rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will give the fifth address on the 23rd Psalm. All seats are free. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Organ—"The Saint's Hymn" .. Richmond
Introit—"For Thy Dear Saint, O Lord" ..... Stewart
Communion Service ..... Simper in D
Hymns ..... 322 and 324
Offertory Anthem—"Blessed is the Man That Provideth for the Sick and Needy" ..... Fitzgerald
Post Communion—"For All the Saints" ..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis ..... St. John
Organ—"Let All the Angels of God Worship Him" ..... Handel

Evening.

Organ—"In the Cloister" ..... G. Lange
Psalms ..... Cath. Psalter
Magnificat ..... Battishill
Nunc Dimittis ..... Dr. Monk
Hymns ..... 97, 252 and 200
Litany 466
Organ—"And With His Stripes We Are Healed" ..... Handel

St. Mary's (Metchosin).

Afternoon service, 2:30 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. W. Baugh Allen.

First Congregational.

Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B. A., pastor, will conduct the services and preach; Morning subject, "The Trial of Christ." The theme of the evening sermon will be, "Spiritual Power and Success." Bible school meets at 2:30 p. m.; Young People's social gathering on Monday at 6 p. m. Strangers and visitors are cordially welcomed at any of the services.

James Bay Methodist

Corner Menzies and Michigan streets. Rev. W. E. Dunham, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m. Epworth League, Monday at 8 p. m. Today will be missionary day in this church. Rev. Geo. H. Morden of Vancouver will occupy the pulpit at both services. Miss Bernice Scoweroft will sing at the evening service. A hearty invitation is extended to all.

Victoria West Methodist.

Divine service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Prayer service, Thursday at 8 p. m. Junior League, Friday at 4 p. m. The Rev. E. LeRoy Dakin, of Emmanuel Baptist church, will preach the morning sermon, the pastor occupying the pulpit in the evening. The subject for the evening discourse will be, "The Clean Life." A hearty welcome to all. Rev. A. E. Roberts, pastor.

Centennial Methodist Church

Rev. S. J. Thompson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. In the absence of the pastor, Rev. W. E. Dunham will occupy the pulpit at the morning service, and Rev. A. J. Brace in the evening.

Metropolitan Methodist.

The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "Witnessing"; evening, Character Sketches—"Balaam, the Interposing Angel." Good musical service under direction of Gideon Hicks. Classes 10 a. m., Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m. Spring Ridge Sunday school at 2:45 p. m. Everybody welcome.

Emmanuel Baptist

Rev. E. LeRoy Dakin, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Bible school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. A. E. Roberts will be the speaker in the morning and the pastor will speak in the evening. Subject of evening sermon will be, "The Secrets of Strength." There will be a baptismal service at the opening of the evening service. B. Y. P. U. meets on Monday evening. The special feature of the meeting will be the review by the pastor of the past month's work. Strangers always welcome. All seats free.

Calvary Baptist

The Rev. Elmore Harris, D.D., of Toronto, will preach morning and evening. The ordinance of baptism will be administered during the evening service. The after-meeting will be in memory of the late Richard Bromell, commonly known as "Happy Dick," who was drowned on Tuesday last. Dick's friends are cordially invited to attend and participate.

Special evangelistic services will be held every night of next week up to Thursday. A general invitation is given and a cordial welcome assured. Today's musical programme is as follows:

Morning.

Hymns 280, 90, 596
Choir Hymn—"Angels, Holy, High and Lowly" 5 C. B. H.) .....
Anthem ..... "Like as a Father"

Evening.

Hymns 593, 218, 377
Anthem—"Sanctus" ..... Groenwold
Anthem ..... "Be Merciful Unto Me"

Labor Hall Lecture

Bible lecture, Labor hall, Douglas street. Mr. Drewe will take for his subject, "The Promises Made to the Fathers; the Hope Based on Them." All are welcome.

Psychic Research.

Mrs. Flora Hickman will lecture for the above society this evening in the K. of P. hall at 8 o'clock. Spiritual readings after lecture. All are welcome.

Christadelphians.

"The World's Sabbath" is the subject of lecture tonight at 7 o'clock, A. O. U. W. building. All welcome.

Harmony Hall Mission

View street. Sunday school, 10 a. m.; Bible class, 11 a. m.; Gospel service, 7 p. m., to be addressed by Mr. Frampton of London, England.

Christian Science.

Regular public services are held every Sunday morning at the Christian Science reading room, 87 Pandora street, at 11 o'clock. Subject of lesson-sermon today, "Matter." Strangers are welcome.

Universal Brotherhood

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical society, Centre No. 87, holds a public service at 76 Government street (old Colonist block) every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given on living questions of the day from the Theosophical standpoint, and questions answered. All are invited.

QUEEN WILHEMINA

The Hague, March 16.—Much better relations are now said to exist between young Queen Wilhelmina, whose latest photo is shown here, and her husband. The Queen is very proud of the brave conduct, not to say heroism, of the Prince Consort at the stranding of the Berlin, and received him with tears in her eyes when he returned to the palace.

Young Man and His Problem

Recreation Without Temptation

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." So runs the rhyme, and there is much truth in the adage. Pleasure has its place and there are amusements which are legitimate. But pleasure is not the business of life, and amusement must be regulated to the spare moments in order to be most beneficial. Dr. Thomas Arnold, of Rugby, one of the truest friends of youth and education which England ever produced, on one occasion laid down this law to the boys in his class: "If your pleasures are such that they seriously prejudice your next day's duties, if your pleasures are such that the main business and interest of your life should suffer in consequence, they have ceased to be pleasures, and they have become revellings."

Plunge In.

One of the fine arts of life is the art of making a beginning. When the atmosphere is warm and the water looks cold, the swimmer hesitates for a moment. The more he thinks about the temperature the less likely is he to venture. Poised on a rock and stripped for the water, his success depends on the rock, if you remain there long enough. Plunge! The water is not so cold as it looks. Make a beginning. Those letters must be written—write them! That speech must be prepared—get your books down! Your friend must be called upon—get your coat on! Make a beginning. Look your difficulties straight in the face. Do the unpleasant duty first. As Emerson has said, "Do the thing which you are afraid to do." Better look for the difficulty than allow the difficulty to look for you. Look your troubles in the face and many a difficulty will turn on its heel and leave you. Fear is the only thing to be afraid of. Turn your face toward the enemy and he will, nine times out of ten, turn his back to your face. Be brave! Plunge in!

When the young theological student entered the private study of Charles H. Spurgeon and complained of poor success in his attempts to evangelize the world, Mr. Spurgeon looked up and remarked: "Why you don't expect to have conversions every time you preach, do you?" "Of course not," said the young theological student. "Ah," said the great preacher, "there is the cause of your failure." Men usually get what they aim for and persistently expect. The preacher who aims for conversions and expects conversions will get what he aims for. "Some men aim at nothing —and hit it," as one philosopher has said. "Want of aim was the great mistake in my life," said Robert Burns. It is said that in the average military conflict it takes one hundred pounds of lead to kill one man, because ninety-nine pounds and fifteen ounces of it is wasted in wild firing. We are living in a day when the world demands science in all things. The time for mob-ology and wild firing has gone by. Learn to take aim. Discover how to "hit the mark," if you waste a barrel of bullets in the effort. The sharpshooter wastes no ammunition in futile attempts. He picks his man and makes every bullet tell. Give us the saint who prays and looks for an answer, the preacher who preaches and expects results, and the business man who brings things to pass.

Be Practical

Theory should be tested on the anvil of fact. The vital question concerning any new plan or scheme is, "How does it work?" Visionary people may make first class poets, but they make exceedingly poor business men. The stars are beautiful and the study of astronomy is said to be beneficial, but business transactions usually take place where your feet touch the earth. A friend who resides in Washington informs me that the patent office is frequently visited by men who have a new plan or scheme or invention for the solution of the mystery of "perpetual motion." They never argue with such a man. They simply say to him "you must bring such a working model." Working model—that's what the world asks for.

Good Looks Not Essential

Samuel Johnson, an old philosopher was exceedingly homely. Oliver Goldsmith had a face which was pitmarked. The face of Abraham Lincoln was gaunt and his form awkward. George Whitefield, the greatest pulpit orator of modern times, had a cast in one eye. Talmage possessed a mouth so broad in its sway and so marvelous in its evolution that no ordinary mortal could sleep while the great Brooklyn divine was manipulating his jaws. Ben. Butler was the happy owner of a head, the phrenological organs of which would have afforded any student of phrenology ten years of fruitful study and a face which was a surprise and contradiction. Mirabeau, the French statesman, had a face which was clothed in deformity, but Dr. John Lord, the historian, affirms that no woman could resist his powers of fascination. Let the awkward and homely boy cheer up. He may grow to be both handsome and beautiful, or if such good fortune is not laid up in store for him by the hand of destiny, he may develop such superior powers of mind and such tremendous force of will and strength of character that a cast in the eye, a mole on the face, or a twist in the anatomy will make little or no difference.

How to Stand Criticism

No man can avoid criticism. If you succeed you will be criticised. If you fail you will be criticised. No matter how well you do your work some neighbors will grow eloquent informing the world how you might have easily surpassed yourself. Criticism is the cloud-dust thrown up by the chariot wheels of success. If you can not stand being "talked about," you had better remain cosy and comfortable in your nest. The world insists and persists in talking about the man who is strong enough to assert himself. Listen to the noble words of General U. S. Grant: "It was just that way in war time. I didn't do as well as might have been done. A great many times I didn't do as well as I expected to do. But I had my plans and was trying to carry them out. They called me 'fool' and 'butcher,' they said I didn't know anything and hadn't any plans. But I kept on, and they kept on, and by and by Richmond was taken, and I was at Appomattox Court House, and then they couldn't find words enough to praise me."

Then he returned to present days, in his quiet soliloquy.:

"I suppose it will be so now. In spite of mistakes and failures I shall keep at it. By and by we'll have specie payments resumed, reconstruction will be complete, good feeling will be restored between the North and the South, we shall be at Appomattox again—and then I suppose they'll praise me."

Reading an Hour a Day

Tis is a busy age. Books abound but business is pressing. The pressure of commercial cares crowd out the day and duties of a social sort steal away our evening hours and the years roll on, leaving us to report small progress in the matter of mental improvement. How shall we solve the difficulty? When shall we read and study and think. The daily newspaper very often becomes a snare. Its headlines are striking, its advertisements alluring and its news items rich and spicy; but no sane man regards the newspaper as a fair substitute for solid reading. There is nothing like a solid book for brain fertilization—a solid book and an hour a day is a good blend and a firstclass combination. Frederick W. Robertson, the great Brighton preacher, declared in one of his letters that "one hour a day of really hard reading, pursued for a definite purpose, is far more valuable than two or three hours of desultory reading in which no distinct and deliberate aim is implied." Henry Ward Beecher affirmed that a proper use of his spare moments, properly applied, had given him a fair grasp of the grand characters and great events of history. Let your motto be "An Hour a Day for Solid Reading."

The Simplicity of Great Men

The truly great man is always unassuming in his personality. He is not anxious that you should recognize the fact that he is "great." The real truth is that he is not, as a rule, conscious of his own pre-eminence among the children of men. The fact that he has achieved fame or risen above his fellow mortals is not discoverable either by the garments worn or the style assumed. He poses for what he is and not for what he is worth. Daniel Drew on an East River boat looked so much like one of the deck hands that when somebody asked the millionaire "Do you belong to this boat?" he modestly replied, "No, sir! But this boat belongs to me." Wm. Carey, when dining with the Governor-General of India, heard somebody remark to the Governor: "Carey was a shoemaker at one time, was he not?" "No, sir," interjected Carey with a smile, "not a shoemaker, only a cobbler." A mechanic who was working on the Cooper Institute building in New York city, finding it necessary to hold an unsteady ladder turned to a modest old gentleman standing near by and exclaimed: "Here, old fellow, hold this ladder for me." The "old fellow did what he was requested to do. The mechanic, in the meantime, being all the while conscious of the fact that the "old fellow" was none other than Peter Cooper himself. Darwin, the scientist said that when Wm. E. Gladstone visited his home "he sat yonder in that chair, and talked just like you or me." Exactly, "just like you or me"—there's the badge of true greatness. The great man is not always this year some of the dealers are mak- recognized. His wearing apparel is not striking or conspicuous. He is robed in the garments of simplicity.

Friendship

Friendship is one of the finest words in any language. It is the master relationship. In its purity and in its highest forms it is neither tainted by passion or cursed by sensualism. It stands for religion in its highest manifestation for Abraham Lincoln was spoken of as "a friend of God." It reveals Christianity in its personal aspect for the author of Christianity once said "Ye are my friends if ye do whatsoever I command you." It is the foundation of all true happiness in the realm of love, home and marriage. Tennyson, in writing to his wife, always addressed her as "my dear friend." Think of the splendid friendship of history: David and Jonathan, St. Augustine and his mother, Monica, Charles Dickens and his daughter, Lord Byron and his sister. (Ada, my sister, my child," were his last words) Whitefield and the Countess of Huntingdon, Luther and Melanchthon, and Francis Willard and Lady Henry W. Somerset. "The Friendships of History"—what a suggestive title for a volume. Civilization rests on the state. The state rests on the individual. The individual is the product of the home. The home is built in the foundation of character. Character is molded by our friendships, companionships and associations.

O God, I ask no other boon but this:
To live, and let the quiet days go by,
Feeling upon mine eyes the morning's kiss,
Or breathing peace beneath an evening sky,
While through the hours between, e'en love's least task
Finds sweet fulfilment; nothing more I ask.

For me it is enough to see the grass,
And feel beneath my feet the springing sod;
To breathe the vital air as seasons pass
And gain fleet glimpses of the skirts of God,
There on the hills where first the mornings lie,
Or on your waters where the sunsets die.

Gen. Booth as Boy and Man

Hardly anyone will deny that William Booth is one of the great men of the age, or that the Salvation Rrmy is the most useful religious organization founded in the past 50 years, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. The man is as many-sided as his work, and is equally interesting as preacher, evangelist, reformer, traveler, writer, or organizer. Each and all of these he has been, and is still, to the profit of the world at large, but to the disadvantage of anyone attempting a column of biography.

The Boy Preacher

William Booth appears to have been as different from most boys as he is from the men of his time. At the age of 16 he had already made a start with the rougher elements in Nottingham, near his home. Mounted on a barrel, he would speak to the curious crowds and pray for them. Then he would persuade as many as he could to join the church. This idea of rescuing people from sin and misery, and getting them to join the church, was for many years Booth's chief idea. It was long after he had become a famous evangelist that the conception of the Salvation Army, as a church itself, came to him. He kept on working in his unconventional way, with the hope of joining the ministry. Although advised that his physique was not equal to the calling, his resolution to become a preacher was not shaken.

Booth as a Methodist

At the age of 20 he went to London, and was impressed with the tremendous opportunities for the saving of souls presented in the great city. There he met his future wife, and there they were married. Shortly afterward he was among the Methodists who left or were driven out of the church in the reform agitation. After this he contemplated joining the Congregational church, but rebelled against Calvinism, and finally attached himself to the Reformers of the Methodist church. When he became an ordained minister, in 1858, it was with still another body —the Methodist New Connexion. For three years he preached, and traveled about the country holding revival meetings, and then on the refusal of the conference to allow him to devote himself exclusively to evangelistic work, he resigned.

As an Evangelist

There followed a visit to Cornwall, always promising ground for evangelists, and there Booth and his wife set the spiritual heather on fire. They also visited Wales and the Midlands. In 1865 they returned to London, and began to conduct services from a tent in Whitechapel. By this time they were well known, and had begun to attract a small crowd of helpers, who looked to Booth for instructions. Thus was formed the nucleus of the Christian Mission, but it was not until 1878 that the term Salvation was used. It is recorded that the name originated one night when Booth was preparing his report to present at the annual conference of the workers. As he wrote a thought came to him, and he asked his son Bramwell:

"What is the Christian Mission?"

The answer came: "A volunteer army." His father wrote down the words, and then, scoring out the word "volunteer," he wrote above it "salvation."

The Salvation Army

The military conception of the mission work transformed it, and made possible an organization and discipline otherwise impossible. The general superintendent of the Christian mission became the general of the Salvation Army. The other leading workers were at first captains, but soon all the titular gradations of the military came into use. A flag was adopted, a battleship—"Blood and Fire"—and uniforms. At first the jersey was of blue, but the soldiers wanted red, and finally they got it. The Hallelujah Chorus of earlier years became the brass band. It was this close imitation of a regular army that provoked the greatest opposition, both argumentative and physical. For ten years or more the Salvationists were treated with the utmost brutality in the streets, but gradually their great work won the day for them, and among the rougher elements today the uniform of a Salvationist is a guarantee of respect.

A Born Commander

General Booth has been a leader from his youth up. It is not his nature to be at the beck and call of any other man, as witness his breaking away from the several religious bodies in his earlier years. In 1882, a committee of Anglicans, which included two future Archbishops of Canterbury, entered into negotiations with General Booth, hoping that the Salvationists might become in some way regularly attached to the Church of England. The proposed union was found impossible, however, and since then there has been no thought of merging the Salvationists with any church. In this matter the General's own leanings toward absolutism are in harmony with his good sense. The Army is better as a self-sufficient body than as a branch of any church. It cannot hurt the churches, and its competition, in many cases, has proved of the utmost value.

Who Is King Today?

During the French revolution, when every day brought forth something new and no one could predict just what would be the next turn in the wheel of fortune, Greuse, the painter, as he took his seat at the breakfast table, would address his daughter with a pleasant "Good morning," and then add, "And who is king today?" Among all the changing circumstances of life it is well to know what are the crowned certainties of life. Love, Truth, Purity, Character—these are throne-words. They reveal the fundamentals. Kings die and thrones crumble, but these remain.

For the murder of his wife, Beatrice Phoebe Owen, a barmaid at Southampton, Eng., on November 18, William Rowen Owen, thirty, a London male nurse, giving an address in Beaumont street, Portland place, was at Hants assizes sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Grantham.

"The Rhyme of the Three Sealers"

Being the Story of the Episode Concerning Which Rudyard Kipling Wrote His Well Known Poem and of the Three Sealers. By J. Gordon Smith

When John Kernan died recently at Mayence, Germany, where he had gone for treatment for cancer after failing to secure aid from physicians at Manila and elsewhere in the Orient one of the heroes of Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Rhyme of the Three Sealers," passed away; the other two survivors, Capt. Thomas Pyne and Capt. Snow, are living at Yokohama. They were the victims of Kernan's bad faith in the adventure at Robben bank, the scene of the episode. Robben bank is a small isle, or islet, lying low about ten miles from Cape Patience on the Sagahlien coast in the Okhotsch sea, and until the island was captured by Japan during the recent war Russia maintained a guard there to protect the seal-rookery which was once the home of many thousands of fur-seals and now scantily occupied because of the many raids and depredations upon the herds of recent years, particularly by Japanese adventurers who learned the lesson well from Americans who raided the islands years ago.

It was "Johnny" Kernan—he would not be remembered as John—who looted Robben bank in the latter eighties and stole 3,700 sealskins after bluffing the other two sealers, with whom he had laid plans for an organized raid, into the belief that his men who had reached the seal-island before the other sealers' crews were the Russian guards of the seal-island and his schooner, which was painted white, was a gun-boat patrolling the hunting grounds; for, as the poet wrote: "A stove-pipe seen through the closing mist, it shows like a four-inch gun." Kernan was a blustering Irish-American, and he could swear with any sailorman. Those who remfember drinking in his resorts in Bloodtown recall this most, and many are the tales told of the short, but hard-muscled Irish-American, when:

"—the crews of all the shipping drink
In the house of Blood Street Joe "

"Johnny" Kernan was one of the immigrants who piled into Castle Garden from Ireland, and he was naturalized as a United States citizen when he went to San Francisco. There he engaged in pelagic sealing when the pursuit of the fur-seal was one of the industries of that city—now it is confined to Victoria, B.C., on this side of the Pacific. In the early eighties he became Captain Kernan and took a sealing schooner out of San Francisco. When the United States government began to place restrictions on pelagic sealing, preliminary to prohibiting sealing at sea, Kernan, in common with many other sealers drifted to Yokohama, where he became the owner of two sealing schooners and afterward acquired two Bloodtown dives, the "Sailors' Home" and the "American House," where "there were men of all the ports from Mississippi to Clyde" carousing daily while the winches were noisy and the armies of lighter-coolies worked cargo into rusted hulls anchored inside the breakwater which vessels those frequenters of the Bloodtown resorts were soon to work overseas again.

Johnny Kernan was living at Yokohama when Rudyard Kipling arrived there from India when the famous writer was coming to his own in the literary world and T. M. Laffin, a big-hearted exile who conducts a ship-chandlery store near the hatoba and is the friend of every man who has visited the place, procured the story of the raiding of Robben bank from him. That story, Kipling constructed, with variations, into a thrilling poem which every sealing man knows by heart; I know several schooners on which there is a well-thumbed book which opens at the place of this poem showing the usage of its owners. The poet added spice to the adventure, a killing or two, which had no place in the episode—but he followed the main thread of the story in part.

"Away by the lands of the Japanese
Where the paper lanterns glow
And the crews of all the shipping drink
In the house of Blood Street Joe
At twilight, when the landward breeze
Brings up the harbor noise,
And ebb of Yokohama Bay
Swings chattering through the buoys,
In Cisco's Dewdrop Dining Rooms
They fall the tale anew
Of a hidden sea and a hidden fight,
When the Baltic ran from the Northern light
And the Stralsund fought the two."

"The Northern Light" of the poem was the schooner Arctic of fact, and Capt. Johnny Kernan was master; the "Baltic" was the Mystery of Capt. Pyne, and the "Stralsund" was the Silver Fleece of Capt. Snow. The Silver Fleece is now the something-or-other Maru, and the Arctic and Mystery are lost. The Arctic, which had passed into the possession of Japanese and was re-named, was foundered off Shankotan, the southernmost of the Kuriles a few years ago and the Mystery went down off Paramushir the more northern island of the archipelago years before.

The three sealers, Capts. Kernan, Pyne and Snow heard of the anticipated removal of the Russian rookery guard from Robben bank and planned to raid the place in the interim between the taking away of one guard and the return of the other. The three schooners were outfitted in Yokohama bay and with crews of Japanese, with one or two Americans in the different vessels, they sailed north to lie in hiding until the time when the Russian gun-boat should have taken away the armed guard to Petropavlovsk.

Fog covered the three vessels, and in the fog Johnny Kernan sailed out to the low-lying island where the seals barked noisily on the hauling grounds and the lookout log house built on the highest point was empty, though the Russian flag still floated from its flag pole. The guard had gone and Kernan landed several boats' crews, each man armed with flenching-knives and clubs. The slaughter commenced at once, seal after seal being clubbed to death, and the raiders were covered with blood as they skinned the fur-seals rapidly, piling the valuable pelts. The fog lifted while the massacre was in progress and on the horizon Kernan made out a schooner bearing toward the rookery. It was the Mystery of Capt. Pyne. Kernan was quick to think, and he hurried off the schooner shouting to the mate to work her away to the back of the island and come back next day. The Arctic hove in close and to Capt. Pyne's amazement he saw the guard standing with a field glass on the beach awaiting his coming. His glasses made out the men plain, standing to attention with their rifles at their shoulders, while blouses and loose trousers that were familiarly known as the uniforms of Russian soldiers, cheeseboard caps with visor peak. He also made out the Russian flag flying from the block-house, and a small gun, seemingly a four-inch quick-firer, on a small carriage. The officer stood there in front, with his drawn sword, and long grey overcoat.

The sight was sufficient for Capt. Pyne, and the Mystery put about, with all canvas set heeled over to the breeze to escape from expected pursuit. Meanwhile the supposed officer—he was Johnny Kernan—and the Russian soldiers, who were the Arctic's sealers, went back to the hauling grounds to club and kill and skin. The ruse had succeeded even better than Kernan dreamed, for in her flight the Mystery met the Silver Fleece and Capt. Snow was told of the presence of the guard. They were evidently too early, and must cruise and wait. While cruising they fell in with the schooner Arctic, and got another fright. In accordance with instructions given by Kernan when the schooner was ordered from the rookery the mate had made a smokestack of some lumber and tarpaulin, and with stovepipe had rigged what seemed to be guns forward. The sealers had faked the Alice to resemble a Russian war-vessel, and she did deceive the other sealers when they sighted her in the fog. A blanket had been hauled to her topmast in the stead of her flag with a pair of dungaree trousers crossed from corner to corner to represent the St. Andrew's cross of the Russian naval flag. The stovepipe jutted from her bow, grimly like guns of a Russian cruiser.

Alas, for the deception, though the fog lifted. And the crews of the Mystery and Silver Fleece were unable to make much speed, owing to the falling away of the wind. The captains wondered why the warship did not give chase, they wondered why there was no steam from the smokestack. The vessel was evidently broken down.

"—they were aware of a sloop-of-war,
ghost-white and very near
Her flag she showed, and her guns she showed. three of them,
black, abeam,
And a funnel white with crusted salt,
but never a show of steam.

It was that "never a show of steam" that made the schooners' crews suspicious when the fog lifted and they investigated, with the result that they found the mate and three or four men, a small working crew, of the Arctic and the ghost-white sloop-of-war, was the sealing schooner of Johnny Kernan who had sneaked away from the hiding place to raid the rookery alone. As the poet writes:

"He has rigged and trigged her with paint
and spar, and, faith, he has faked
her well—
But I'd know the Stralsund's deckhouse
yet, from here to the booms of hell.
Oh, once we ha' met at Baltimore, and
twice on Boston pier,
But the sickest day for you, Reuben
Paine, was the day that you came
here—
The day that you came here my lad, to
scare us from our seal
With your funnel made o' painted cloth,
and your guns o' rotten deal
Ring and blow for the Baltic now, and
head her back to the bay,
And we'll come into the game again—
with a double deck, to play!

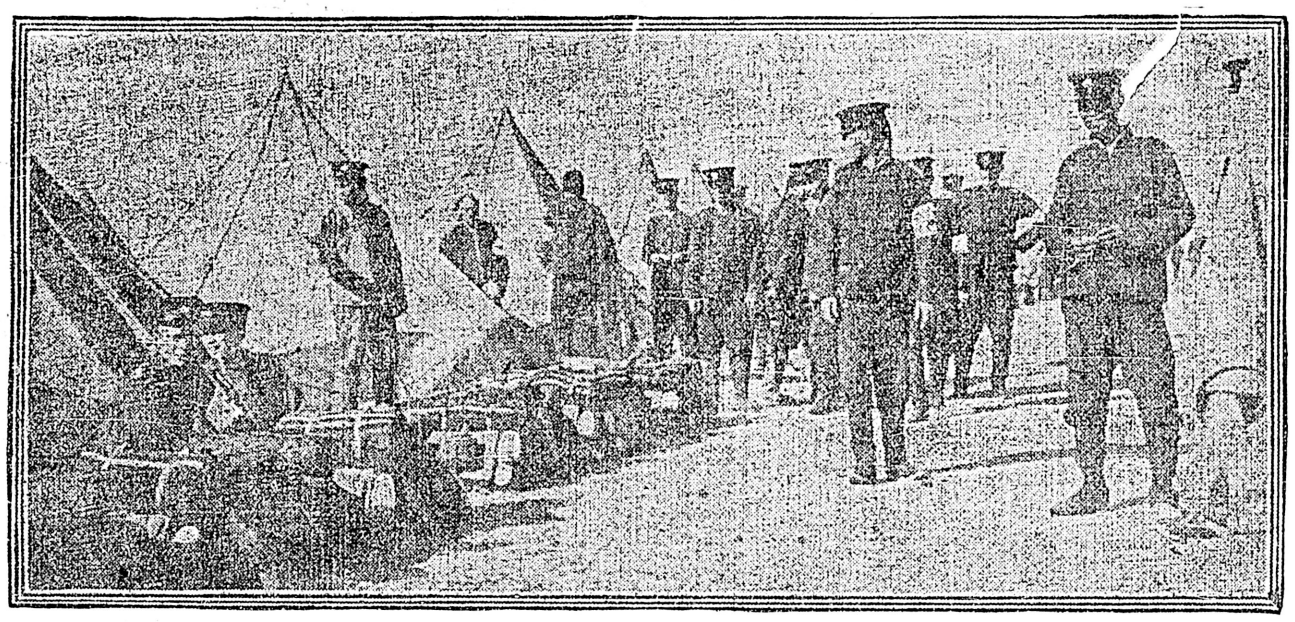
"They rang and blew the sealer's call—
the poaching cry of the sea,
And they raised the Baltic out of the
mist, and an angry ship was she.
And blind they groped through the whirling white, and blind to the bay
again,
Till they heard the creak of the Stralsund's boom and the clank of her
mooring chain.
They laid them down by bitt and boat,
their pistols in their belts,
And: will you fight for it, Reuben Paine,
or will you share the pelts.

A dog-toothed laugh laughed Reuben Paine
and bared his flenching knife,
Yea, skin for skin, and all that he hath
a man will give for his life;
But, I've six thousand skins below, and
Yeddo port to sea,
And there's never a law of God or man
runs north of Fifty-Three:
So go in peace to the naked seas with
empty holds to fill,
And I'll be good to your seal this catch,
as many as I shall kill!

The poem then tells of the fight and killing in the fog when . . . . "the tender fog shut fold on fold to hide the wrong they did." But the episode did not include any fighting. Captains Pyne and Snow knew they had been euchred and that fighting would not secure for them the skins they sought. Previous raids had thinned out the herds at Robben bank, and instead of having "six thousand skins below and Yeddo port to see "Kernan had put 3,700 skins on the Arctic. The Mystery and Silver Fleece got from three to four hundred skins apiece. The arrangement had been that the trio were to divide the stolen skins, but Kernan had broken faith with his co-conspirators. The three vessels returned safely to Yokohama.

For years afterwards Kernan and Pyne brawled concerning the incident, and often, when the strong waters had been used overmuch Pyne would offer fight when twitted of the Arctic's raid and the sealing warship. Snow retired soon afterward and lives on a bluff at Yokohama, looking out over Yokohama bay. Kernan remained in Japan, continuing in the sealing trade, as did Payne. With the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Kernan was attracted to Manila where he opened a saloon and went into the sailors' boarding house business, in which he prospered. It was at Manila that he was afflicted with cancer and after ineffectual treatment both at Manila and Hongkong he went to Germany, where he died in September.

Kernan was once on trial for his life in a consular court at Muroran. He was accused before the consul of killing another sealer, by putting a rifle at the head of the man as he lay asleep in his bunk. The two had been fighting some time before regarding a Japanese woman. Kernan was acquitted on the charge of killing this man. The Arctic was involved in the escape of an American paymaster who embezzled United States funds from Yokohama, but was overhauled by a war vessel and the absconding paymaster arrested.



THE YELLOW PERIL

To prove that the Yellow Peril is no imagination and that under the guidance of Japan, China is rapidly organizing a thoroughly modern army, photographs like the one shown here are being printed in the part of the German press favoring the Colonial policy. German consuls in all parts of China report that Japanese secret agents are inciting the Chinese to hatred against the white Americans and Europeans alike.

A Winter in Rome

Yesterday was Sunday. And in this city of churches where every day is a Saint's day, marked by the recurrence of some annual ecclesiastical festival, Sunday is the great day of the week. On it the churches are crowded, and their varying but ever-stately ceremonial is especially striking and elaborate. From earliest morn till noon, at scores of consecrated altars, the clouds of incense float upward.

These services, moreover, for the most part, are not only ornate and impressive, but each has a distinct character of its own. None who attended the recent Epiphany celebration in St. Peter's, at which Cardinal Rampolla presided, can ever forget the splendor of one's surroundings, and the blending of so many voices in a wondrous anthem of praise. But one may frequently witness in Rome, especially at those seasons which call for the Great Feasts of the year, the observance of religious functions which are Eastern rather than Western, alike in form and spirit. Greek and Latin Christians have been many misunderstandings often followed by bitter controversy and strife: nevertheless the priests of both faiths minister today, upon occasion at least, in the same holy places. Only yesterday, at the ancient church of San Silvestro in Capite—where the English-speaking Roman Catholics of the city are accustomed to worship, and near which a tablet affixed to the front of a house states that Sir Walter Scott once lived there—I attended a service conducted throughout by priests and deacons of the Greek Church. Had I shut my eyes, it would have been the easiest thing in the world to imagine myself standing once more beneath the dome of one of the great temples of Moscow or St. Petersburg! Other Eastern rites, however — Armenian, Ruthenian, Maronithian, Syrian, Bulgarian, Slavonian, etc.—may also be seen, therefore, that Rome supplies an unusually inviting field for the study, in regard both to doctrine and ritual, of some of the most characteristic types of Christianity that exist and flourish today.

With every added year I become increasingly persuaded that men of honest religious convictions must be brought more and more into intelligent contact with those who regard certain given fundamentals of the faith from a different point of view. In multitudes of cases nothing more is needed in order to remove veritable mountains of difficulty, and to widen in an incredibly short time the horizon of one's whole religious outlook. I speak out of an experience that now covers many years, and one that has been gained not only among Christian believers separated as remotely as Maronites are from Quakers, but among various non-Christian peoples as well. Let me take, however, a very recent illustration, an incident indeed that has occurred here within the last few days. Four young men are at present studying in one of the ecclesiastical colleges of the city. All of them are strangers in Rome: and two or three years hence, when they have completed their course of instruction, they will be advanced to become the teachers of their fellow countrymen in their several distant homes. Accidentally it came out the other day that not one of them knew really anything about the aims and inner spiritual life of Protestantism, a body of belief which they all honestly imagined to be a system of blind apostasy and error! A friend, however, took the pains, by an actual comparison of the Book of Common Prayer and the Roman Missal, to show them that the words of the Mass are in large part identical with those which (in an English translation) are regularly made use of in every Church of England congregation. The Collects, Epistles, Gospels, and Creed were shown to be practically the same. The ultimate and fundamental doctrines of the two communions were acknowledged to be the same. It was a great satisfaction to note the evident surprise with which these young men realized, apparently for the first time, that no impassable gulf remained fixed between them and their "separated" Protestant brethren. Rather was it plain that, as in the case of every true disciple of Jesus, the thought of a possible fellowship and brotherhood and mutual sympathy growing up between those who unhapplly have become estranged, proved far more engaging than the dream that, in some distant age, the weaker of the two antagonists must inevitably be driven to the wall.

Let let no one hastily charge Roman Catholicism with being unduly lacking in the grace of Christian charity. Are there not hundreds of Protestants who, for the want of a little inquiry, have come utterly to misjudge and misinterpret the religious aims and endeavors of another great branch of Christ's Church? I have repeatedly heard the Mass described as being "an insult to our Lord," and as "a putting of Him afresh to open shame." Such language is rash and extravagant in the extreme. To put reproach upon Christ, or to do Him less than the highest honor, are thoughts which, during this office, have no existence except in the vain imagination of some prejudiced beholder. I wonder how many of those who so speak have attended in a right spirit a celebration of the Eucharist in a Roman Catholic Church! I wonder how many of these critics have noted the unmistakable reverence, and the visible contrition of heart, with which hundreds of communicants have gratefully participated in this ordinance! For my own part, the Protestant form of worship wins more promptly and completely my assent than do those which are characteristic of either Greek or Roman Christianity. Yet I now understand the latter better than I used to tdo, and I have in this way become able to discover the secret of their strength and of their age-long and confident power: the grace of Jesus Christ has been efficaciously disposed by them to millions of genuine worshippers in many lands, throughout successive generations.

Though I thus speak, it is not overlooked that some very serious differences of belief still suffice to separate Christendom into a number of distinct communities. Such divisions were bound to come: for, not less mentally than physically, men have been cast in very different moulds. For good or ill these divergences exist: and although in the future they are certain to be appraised more justly than has been the custom hitherto, some of them are probably destined to persist until the end of time. The unfortunate consequence of such cleavages is that they tend to create new antagonisms, and thus to push farther asunder those who are separated already. At the same time the origin and historical development of a Church invariably contribute a great deal towards determining its character; and in this way initial differences which, under other surroundings, would presently have disappeared, become invested with an exaggerated importance. Take, for illustration, the case of the Church of Rome. By force of circumstances quite as much as by direct and deliberate contrivance, that Church has come to be a great world-power. Such is its position, beyond question, today. It claims and exercises authority within the domain of civic and political movements not less than in the purely ecclesiastical sphere. This illegitimate function, usurped by the Church, has proved to be in many ways its own nemesis: for it has not only called into being many and powerful forces of opposition, but it has confronted the Church with perils and subjected it to terrible temptations which at times have seemed to threaten its very existence. It is little wonder that, adopting a theory of Christ's Kingdom, which has permitted and even necessitated such assumptions, many grave and far-reaching errors have accrued: yet probably it would not have resulted otherwise with Protestantism, if that modern reform had been planted and nurtured under similarly dangerous conditions. Yet again, the excessive use of ritual by the Church of Rome today is undoubtedly a source of weakness which is gradually undermining her influence. In the earlier ages of the world's history, and even still within less cultivated communities, teaching by means of symbolism may be justified by an easy and abundant defence: but one has only to frequent the churches of this city today to assure himself that elaborate spectacular display often sadly misses the mark. Thoughtful men are becoming more and more alienated by it, and some of them no longer hesitate frankly to avow their dislike to it. Once more, many of the dogmas of Roman Christianity rest upon foundations which can be shown to be quite incapable of supporting them: such doctrinal teaching, therefore, ought not to be included within the category of the "essential elements" of faith as it is in Jesus.

Nevertheless yesterday, when I heard the Celebrant at the altar begin the petition "Aufer a nobis, quae sumus Domine, iniquitatis nostros, etc." ("Take away from us all our iniquities, we beseech thee, O Lord, that we may be worthy to enter into the Holy of holies, through Christ our Lord.") I am sure I uttered the prayer with a sincerity fully equal to that which moved me when, at the close of the service, I joined another group of worshippers in a building hard by. I had only to cross the street in order to enter the Church of the Trinity, where a well-known Canadian, Rev. H. Grasett Baldwin, is the chaplain.

In my letter today I have referred exclusively to some impressions thus far made upon me by my constant visits to Rome's churches. I must not omit to say how gratifying it has been to me to see that Presbyterianism continued to flourish under the able ministry of Rev. Dr. Gray, who reminded me yesterday of the service he conducted for me in Erskine Church, Montreal, a good many years ago. Of the palaces and galleries by which one is here surrounded, the unrivalled archaeological collections, the University, etc., I shall no doubt find opportunities for writing by and by. Meanwhile, let me add that it has been a great pleasure to revisit many a notable trysting-place is this profoundly interesting city. It is a great gain to get to know it intimately, even though such knowledge sometimes brings with it a sense of disappointment and the pain of a permanent disillusionment. A month has passed since we took apartments on the Via Veneto, and it goes without saying that the days and weeks seem to slip away very rapidly. More ideally perfect weather than we have experienced since our arrival it would be impossible to imagine: for, although the winter has proved a severe one in many parts of Europe, it has been our good fortune to know nothing but sunshine, tempered by cool invigorating breezes. It is not surprising that Egypt, Italy and the Riviera have been thronged this year by an ever changing succession of visitors. The vast majority of these strangers are Americans, but British and Canadian travelers are more numerous than ever before.—Louis H. Jordan, B.D., Via Veneto, Rome.

Mr. Lloyd-George, replying to a trade union deputation, said that it was impossible to compel a railway company to run workmen's trains at a loss. He has drafted a bill, however, and is taking steps to deal with overcrowding. He is not convinced that it would add to safety to have two drivers in electric train cabs, as they might spend the time chatting.

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Illustrated by The Kinneys

SIR NIGEL

By A. CONAN DOYLE

CHAPTER XXIII—Continued.

Some, however, were beyond all aid. Croquart had cut at a Breton knight named Jean Rousselot and had shorn away his shoulder-piece, exposing his neck and the upper part of his arm. Vainly he tried to cover this vulnerable surface with his shield. It was his right side, and he could not stretch it far enough across, nor could he get away on account of the press of men around him. For a time he held his forearm at bay, but that bare patch of white shoulder was a mark for every weapon, until at last a hatchet sank up to the socket in the knight's chest. Almost at the same moment a second Breton, a young Squire named Geoffrey Mellon, was slain by a thrust from Black Simon which found the weak spot beneath the armpit. Three other Bretons, Evan Cheruel, Caro de Bodegat, and Tristan de Pestivien, the first two knights and the latter a squire, became separated from their comrades, and were beaten to the ground with English all around them, so that they had to choose between instant death and surrender. They handed their swords to Bambro and stood apart, each of them sorely wounded, watching with hot and bitter hearts the melee which still surged up and down the field.

But now the combat had lasted half an hour without stint or rest, until the warriors were so exhausted with the burden of their armor, the loss of blood, the shock of blows, and their own furious exertions, that they could scarce totter or raise their weapons. There must be a pause if the combat was to have any decisive end. "Cessez! Cessez! Retirez!" cried the heralds, as they spurred their horses between the exhausted men.

Slowly the gallant Beaumanoir led the twenty-five men who were left to their original station, where they opened their visors and threw themselves down upon the grass, panting like weary dogs, and wiping the sweat from their bloodshot eyes. A pitcher of wine of Anjou was carried round by a page, and each in turn drained a cup, save only Beaumanoir who kept his Lent with such strictness that neither food nor drink might pass his lips before sunset. He paced slowly amongst his men, croaking forth encouragement from his parched lips and pointing out to them that among the English there was scarce a man who was not wounded, and some so sorely that they could hardly stand. If the fight so far had gone against them, there were still five hours of daylight, and much might happen before the last of them was laid upon his back.

Varlets had rushed forth to draw the two dead Bretons, and a brace of English archers had carried Nigel from the field. With his own hands Aylward had unlaced the crushed helmet and had wept to see the bloodless and unconscious face of his young master. He still breathed, however, and stretched upon the grass by the riverside the bowman tended him with rude surgery, until the water upon his brow and the wind upon his face had coaxed back the life into his battered frame. He breathed with heavy gasps, and some tinge of blood crept back into his cheeks, but still he lay unconscious of the roar of the crowd and of the great struggle which his comrades were now waging once again.

The English had lain for a space bleeding and breathless, in no better case than their rivals, save that they were still twenty-nine in number. But of this muster there were not nine who were hale men, and some were so weak from loss of blood that they could scarce keep standing. Yet, when the signal was at last given to re-engage there was not a man upon either side who did not totter to his feet and stagger forward toward his enemies.

But the opening of this second phase of the combat brought one great misfortune and discouragement to the English. Bambro like the others, had undone his visor, but with his mind full of many cares he had neglected to make it fast again. There was an opening an inch broad betwixt it and the beaver. As the two lines met the left-handed Breton squire, Alain de Karanais, caught sight of Bambro's face, and in an instant thrust his short spear through the opening. The English leader gave a cry of pain and fell on his knees, but staggered to his feet again, too weak to raise his shield. As he stood exposed the Breton knight, Geoffrey Dubois the Strong, struck him such a blow with his ax that he beat in the whole breast-plate with the breast behind it. Bambro fell dead upon the ground and for a few minutes a fierce fight raged round his body.

Then the English drew back, sullen and dogged, bearing Bambro with them, and the Bretons, breathing hard, gathered again in their own quarter. At the same instant the three prisoners picked up such weapons as were scattered upon the grass and ran over to join their own party.

"Nay, nay!" cried Knolles, raising his visor and advancing. "This may not be. You have been held to mercy when we might have slain you, and by the Virgin I will hold you dishonored, all three, if you stand not back."

"Say not so, Robert Qnolles," Evan Cheruel answered. "Never yet has the word dishonor been breathed with my name, but I should count myself faineant if I did not fight beside my comrades when chance has made it right and proper that I should do so."

"By Saint Cadoc! he speaks truly," croaked Beaumanoir, advancing in front of his men. "You are well aware, Robert, that it is the law of war and the usage of chivalry that if the knight to whom you have surrendered is himself slain the prisoners thereby become released."

There was no answer to this and Knolles, weary and spent, returned to his comrades. "I would that we had slain them," said he. "We have lost our leader and they have gained three men by the same stroke."

"If any more lay down their arms it is my order that you slay them forthwith," said Croquart, whose bent sword and bloody armor showed how manfully he had borne himself in the fray. "And now, comrades, do not be heavy-hearted because we have lost our leader. Indeed, his rhymes of Merlin have availed him little. By the three kings of Almain! I can teach you what is better than an old woman's prophecies, and that is that you should keep your shoulders together and your shields so close that none can break between them. Then you will know what is on either side of you, and you can fix your eyes upon the front. Also, if any be so weak or wounded that he must sink his hands his comrades on right and left can bear him up. Now advance all together in God's name, for the battle is still ours if we bear ourselves like men."

In a solid line the English advanced, while the Bretons ran forward as before to meet them. The swiftest of these was a certain Squire, Geoffrey Poulart, who bore a helmet which was fashioned as a cock's head, with high comb above, and long pointed beak in front pierced with the breathing-holes. He thrust with his sword at Calverly, but Belford who was the next in the line raised his giant club and struck him a crushing blow from the side. He staggered, and then pushing forth from the crowd, he ran round and round in circles as one whose brain is stricken, the blood dripping from the holes of his brazen beak. So far a long time he ran, the crowd laughing and cock-crowing at the sight, until at last he stumbled and fell stone dead upon his face. But the fighters had seen nothing of his fate, for desperate and unceasing was the rush of the Bretons and the steady advance of the English line.

For a time it seemed as if nothing would break it, but gap-toothed Beaumanoir was a general as well as a warrior. Whilst his weary, bleeding, hard-breathing men still flung themselves upon the front of the line, he himself with Raguenel, Tentiniac, Alain de Karanais, and Dubois rushed round the flank and attacked the English with fury from behind. There was a long and desperate melee until once

All night the Castle of Ploermel rang with warlike preparations.

more the heralds, seeing the combatants stand gasping and unable to strike a blow, rode in and called yet another interval of truce.

But in those few minutes whilst they had been assaulted upon both sides, the losses of the English party had been heavy. The Anglo-Breton D'Ardaine had fallen before Beaumanoir's sword, but not before he had cut deeply into his enemy's shoulder. Sir Thomas Walton, Richard of Ireland one of the Squires, and Hulbitee the big peasant had all fallen before the mace of the dwarf Raguenel or the swords of his companions. Some twenty men were still left standing upon either side, but were in the last state of exhaustion, gasping, reeling, hardly capable of striking a blow.

It was strange to see them as they staggered with many a lurch and stumble toward each other again, for they moved like drunken men, and the scales of their neck-armor and joints were as red as fishes' gills when they raised them. They left foul wet footprints behind them on the green grass as they moved forward once more to their endless contest.

Beaumanoir, faint with the drain of his blood and with a tongue of leather, paused as he advanced. "I am fainting, comrades," he cried. "I must drink."

"Drink your own blood, Beaumanoir!" cried Dubois, and the weary men all croaked together in dreadful laughter.

But now the English had learned from experience, and under the guidance of Croquart they fought no longer in a straight line, but in one so bent that at last it became a circle. As the Bretons still pushed and staggered against it they thrust it back on every side, until they had turned it into the most dangerous formation of all, a solid block of men, their faces turned outward, their weapons bristling forth to meet every attack. Thus the English stood, and no assault could move them. They could lean against each other back to back while they waited and allowed their foemen to tire themselves out. Again and again the gallant Bretons tried to make a way through. Again and again they were beaten back by a shower of blows.

Beaumanoir, his head giddy with fatigue, opened his helmet and gazed in despair at this terrible, unbreakable circle. Only too clearly he could see the inevitable result. His men were wearing themselves out. Already many of them could scarce stir hand or foot and might be dead for any aid which they could give him in winning the fight. Soon all would be in the same plight. Then these cursed English would break their circle to swarm over his helpless men and to strike them down. Do what he might, he could see no way by which such an end might be presented. He cast his eyes round in his agony, and there was one of his Bretons slinking away to the side of the lists. He could scarce credit his senses when he saw by the scarlet and silver that the deserter was his own well-tried squire, William of Montaubon.

"William! William!" he cried. "Surely you would not leave me?"

But the other's helmet was closed and he could hear nothing. Beaumanoir saw that he was staggering away as swiftly as he could. With a cry of bitter despair, he drew into a knot as many of his braves as could still move and together they made a last rush upon the English spears. This time he was firmly resolved, deep in his gallant soul, that he would come no foot back, but would find his death there amongst his foemen or carve a path into the heart of their ranks. The fire in his breast spread from man to man of his followers, and amid the crashing of blows they still locked themselves against the English shields and drove hard for an opening in their ranks.

But all was vain! Beaumanoir's head reeled. His senses were leaving him. In another minute he and his men would have been stretched senseless before this terrible circle of steel, when suddenly the whole array fell in pieces before his eyes, his enemies Croquart, Knolles, Calverly, Belford, all were stretched upon the ground together, their weapons dashed from their hands and their bodies too exhausted to rise. The surviving Bretons had but strength to fall upon them dagger in hands, and to wring from them their surrender, with the sharp point stabbing through their visors. Then victors and vanquished lay groaning and panting in one helpless and blood-smeared heap.

To Beaumanoir's simple mind it had seemed that at the supreme moment the Saints of Brittany had risen at their country's call. Already, as he lay gasping, his heart was pouring forth its thanks to his patron Saint-Cadoc. But the spectators had seen clearly enough the earthly cause of this sudden victory, and a hurrican of applause from one side, with a storm of hooting from the other showed how different was the emotion which it raised in minds which sympathized with the victors or the vanquished.

William of Montaubon, the cunning squire, had made his way across to the spot where the steeds were tethered, and had mounted his own great roussin. At first it was thought that he was about to ride from the field, but the howl of execration from the Breton peasants changed suddenly to a yell of applause and delight as he turned his beast's head for the English circle and thrust his long prick spurs into its side. Those who faced him saw this sudden and unexpected appearance. Time was when both horse and rider must have winced away from the shower of their blows. But now they were in no state to meet such a rush. They could scarce raise their arms. Their blows were too feeble to hurt this mighty creature. In a moment it had plunged through the ranks, and seven of them were on the grass. It turned and rushed through them again, leaving five others helpless beneath its hoofs. No need to do more! Already Beaumanoir and his companions were inside the circle, the prostrate men were helpless, and Josselin had won.

That night a train of crestfallen archers, bearing many a prostrate figuse, marched sadly into Ploermel Castle. Behind them rode ten men, all wounded, and all with burning hearts against William of Montaubon for the foul trick he had served them.

But over at Josselin, yellow gorse-blossoms in their helmets, the victors were borne in on the shoulders of a shouting mob, amid the fanfare of trumpets and the beating of drums. Such was the combat of the Midway Oak, where brave men met brave men, and such honor was gained that from that day he who fought in the Battle of the Thirty was ever given the highest place and the post of honor, nor was it easy for any man to pretend to have been there, for it has been said by that great chronicler who knew them all that not one on either side failed to carry to his grave the marks of that stern encounter.

XXIV.

How Nigel Was Called To His Master.

"My sweet layde," wrote Nigel in a script which it would take the eyes of love to read, "there hath been a most noble meeting in the fourth sennight of Lent betwixt some of our own people and sundry most worthy persons of this country, which ended, by the grace of our Lady, in so fine a joust that no man living can call to mind so fair an occasion. Much honor was gained by the Sieur de Beaumanoir and also by an Almain named Croquart, with whom I hope to have some speech when I am hale again, for he is most excellent person and very ready to advance himself or to relieve another from a vow. For myself I had hoped, with Godde's help, to venture that third small deed which might set me free to haste to your sweet side, but things have gone awry with me, and I early met with such scathe and was of so small comfort to my friends that my heart is heavy within me, and in sooth I feel that I have lost honor rather than gained it. Here I have since the Feast of the Virgin, and here I am still to be, for I can move no, limb save only my hand; but grieve not, sweet lady, for Saint Catharine hath been our friend since in so short a time I had two such ventures as the Red Ferret and the intaking of the Reaver's fortalice. It needs but one more deed, and sickerly when I am hale once more it will not be long ere I seek it out. Till then, if my eyes may not rest upon you, my heart at least is ever at thy feet."

So he wrote from his sick-room in the Castle of Ploermel late in the summer, but yet another summer had come before his crushed head had mended and his wasted limbs had gained their strength once more. With despair he heard of the breaking of the truce, and of the fight at Mauron in which Sir Robert Knolles and Sir Walter Bentley crushed the rising power of Brittany—a fight in which many of the thirty champions of Josselin met their end. Then, when with renewed strength and high hopes in his breast he went forth to search for the famous Croquart who proclaimed himself ever ready night or day to meet any man with any weapons, it was only to find that that in trying the paces of his new horse the German had been cast into a ditch and had broken his neck. In the same ditch perished Nigel's last chance of soon accomplishing that deed which should free him from his vow.

There was truce once more over all Christendom, and mankind was sated with war, so that only in far-off Prussia, where the Teutonic knight waged ceaseless battle with the Lithuanian heathen, could he hope to find his heart's desire. But money and high knightly fame were needed ere a man could go upon the northern crusade, and ten years were yet to pass ere Nigel should look from the battlements of Marienberg on the waters of the Frische Haff, or should endure the torture of the hot plate when bound to the Holy Woden stone of Memel. Meanwhile, he chaffed his burning soul out through the long seasons of garrison life in Brittany, broken only by one visit to the chateau of the father of Raoul, when he carried to the Lord of Grosbois the news of how his son had fallen like a gallant gentleman under the gateway of La Brohiniere.

And then, then at last, when all hope was well-nigh dead in his heart, there came one glorious July morning which brought a horseman bearing a letter to the Castle of Vannes, of which Nigel now was seneschal. It contained but few words, short and clear as the call of a war-trumpet. It was Chandos who wrote. He needed his squire at his side, for his pennon was in the breeze once more. He was at Bordeaux. The Prince was starting at once for Bergerac, whence he would make a great raid into France. It would not end without a battle. They had sent word of their coming, and the good French King had promised to be at great pains to receive them. Let Nigel hasten at once. If the army had left, then let him follow after with all speed. Chandos had three other squires but would very gladly see his fourth once again for he had heard much of him since he parted, and nothing which he might not have expected to hear of his father's son. Such was the letter which made the summer sun shine brighter and the blue sky seem of a still fairer blue upon that happy morning in Vannes.

It was a weary way from Vannes to Bordeaux. Coastwise ships are hard to find, and winds blow north when all brave hearts would fain be speeding south. A full month has passed from the day when Nigel received his letter before he stood upon the quay-side of the Garonne amid the stacked barrels of Gascon wine and helped to lead Pommers down the gang-planks. Not Aylward himself had a worse opinion of the sea than the great yellow horse, and he whinnied with joy as he thrust his muzzle into his master's outstretched hand, and stamped his ringing hoofs upon the good firm cobblestones. Besides him, slapping his tawny shoulder in encouragement, was the lean spare form of Black Simon who had remained ever under Nigel's pennon.

But Aylward, where was he? Alas! two years before he and the whole of Knolles' company of archers had been drafted away on the King's service to Guienne, and since he could not write the Squire knew not whether he was alive or dead. Simon, indeed, had thrice heard of him from wandering archers, each time that he was alive and well and newly married, but as the wife in one case was a fair maid, and in another a dark, while in the third she was a French widow, it was hard to know the truth.

Already the army had been gone a month, but news of it came daily to the town, and such news as all men could read, for through the landward gates they rolled one constant stream of wagons, pouring down the Libourne Road, and bearing the boot of Southern France. The town was full of footsoldiers, for none but mounted men had been taken by the Prince. With sad face and longing eyes they watched the passing of the train of plunder-laden carts, piled high with rich furniture, silks, velvets, tapestries, carvings and precious metals, which had been the pride of many a lordly home in fair Auvergne or the wealthy Bourbonnais.

Let no man think that in these wars England alone was face to face with France alone. There is glory and to spare without trifling with the truth. Two Provinces in France, both rich and warlike, had become English through a royal marriage, and these, Guienne and Gascony, furnished many of the most valiant soldiers under the island flag. So poor a country as England could not afford to keep a great force overseas, and so must needs have lost the war with France through want of power to uphold the struggle. The feudal system enabled an army to be drawn rapidly together with small expense, but at the end of a few weeks it dispersed again as swiftly, and only by a well-filled money chest could it be held together. There was no such chest in England, and the King was forever at his wits' end how to keep his men in the field.

But Guienne and Gascony were full of knights and squires who were always ready to assemble from their isolated castles for a raid into France, and these with the addition of those English cavaliers who fought for honor, and a few thousand of the formidable archers, hired for fourpence a day, made an army with which a short campaign could be carried on. Such were the materials of the Prince's force, some eight thousand strong, who were now riding in a great circle through Southern France, leaving a broad wale of blackened and ruined country behind them.

But France, even with her southwestern corner in English hands, was still a very warlike power, far richer and more populous than her rival. Single Provinces were so great that they were stronger than many a kingdom. Normandy in the north, Burgundy in the east, Brittany in the west and Languedoc in the south were each capable of fitting out a great army of their own. Therefore the brave and spirited John, watching from Paris this insolent raid into his dominions, sent messengers in hot haste to all these great feudatories as well as to Lorraine, Picardy, Auvergne, Hainault, Vermandois, Champagne, and to the German mercenaries over his eastern border, bidding all of them to ride hard, with bloody spur, day and night, until they should gather to a head at Chartres.

There a great army had assembled early in September, whilst the Prince, all unconscious of its presence, sacked towns and besieged castles from Bourges to Issodun, passing Romorautin, and so onward to Vierzon and to Tours. From week to week there were merry skirmishes at barriers, brisk assaults of fortresses in which much honor was won, knightly meetings with detached parties of Frenchmen and occasional spear-runnings where noble champions deigned to venture their persons. Houses too were to be plundered, while wine and women were in plenty. Never had either knights or archers had so pleasant and profitable an excursion, so that it was with high heart and much hope of pleasant days at Bordeaux with their pockets full of money that the army turned south from the Loire and began to retrace its steps to the seaboard city.

But now its pleasant and martial promenade changed suddenly to very serious work of war. As the Prince moved south he found that all supplies had been cleared away from in front of him, and that there was neither fodder for the horses nor food for the men. Two hundred wagons laden with spoil rolled at the head of the army, but the starving soldiers would soon have gladly exchanged it all for as many loads of bread and meat. The light troops of the French had preceded them and burned or destroyed everything that could be of use. Now also for the first time the Prince and his men became aware that a great army was moving upon the eastern side of them, streaming southward in the hope of cutting off their retreat to the sea. The sky glowed with their fires at night, and the autumn sun twinkled and gleamed from one end of the horizon to the other upon the steel caps and flashing weapons of a mighty host.

Anxious to secure his plunder, and conscious that the levies of France were far superior in number to his own force, the Prince redoubled his attempts to escape; but his horses were exhausted and his starving men were hardly to be kept in order. A few more days would unfit them for battle. Therefore, when he found near the village of Maupertuis a position in which a small force might have a chance to hold its own, he gave up the attempt to outmarch his pursuers, and he turned at bay, like a hunted boar, all tusks and eyes of flame.

Whilst these high events had been in progress, Nigel with Black Simon and four other men-at-arms from Bordeaux, was hastening northward to join the army. As far as Bergerac they were in a friendly land, but thence onward they rode over a blackened landscape with many a roofless house, its two bare gable-ends sticking upward—a "Knolles' miter" as it was afterward called when Sir Robert worked his stern will upon the country. For three days they rode northward, seeing many small parties of France in all directions, but too eager to reach the army to ease their march in the search of adventures.

Then at last after passing Lusignan they began to come in touch with English foragers, mounted bowmen for the most part, who were endeavoring to collect supplies either for the army or for themselves. From them Nigel learned that the Prince, with Chandos ever at his side, was hastening south and might be met within a short day's march. As he still advanced these English stragglers became more and more numerous, until at last he overtook a considerable column of archers moving in the same direction as his own party. These were men whose horses had failed them and who had therefore been left behind on the advance, but were now hastening to be in time for the impending battle. A crowd of peasant girls accompanied them upon their march, and a whole train of laden mules were led beside them.

Nigel and his little troop of men-at-arms were riding past the archers when Black Simon with a sudden exclamation touched his leader upon the arm.

"See yonder, fair sir," he cried, with gleaming eyes, "there where the wastrel walks with the great fardel upon his back! Who is he who marches behind him?"

Nigel looked, and was aware of a stunted peasant who bore upon his rounded back an enormous bundle very much larger than himself. Behind him walked a burly broad-shouldered archer, whose stained jerkin and battered headpiece gave token of long and hard service. His bow was slung over his shoulder, and his arms were round the waists of two buxom Frenchwomen, who tripped along beside him with much laughter and many saucy answers flung back over their shoulders to a score of admirers behind them.

"Aylward!" cried Nigel, spurring forward.

The archer turned his bronzed face, stared for an instant with wild eyes, and then, dropping his two ladies, who were instantly carried off by his comrades, he rushed to seize the hand of his young master held down to him. "Now, by my hilt, Squire Nigel, this is the fairest sight of my lifetime!" he cried. "And you, old leather-face! Nay, Simon, I would put my arms round your dried herring of a body, if I could reach you. Here is Pommers, too, and I read in his eye that he knows me well and is as ready to put his teeth into me as when he stood in my father's stall."

It was like a whiff of the heather-perfumed breezes of Hankley to see his homely face once more. Nigel laughed with sheer joy as he looked at him.

"It was an ill day when the King's service called you from my side," said he, "and by Saint Paul! I am right glad to set eyes upon you once more! I see well that you are in no wise altered, but the same Aylward that I have ever known. But who is this varlet with the great bundle who waits upon your movements?"

"It is no less than a feather bed, fair sir, which he bears upon his back, for I would fain bring it to Tilford, and yet it is overlarge for me when I take my place with my fellows in the ranks. But indeed this war has been a most excellent one, and I have already sent half a wagonload of my gear back to Bordeaux to await my homecoming. Yet I have my fears when I think of all the rascal foot-archers who are waiting there, for some folk have no grace or honesty in their souls, and cannot keep their hands from that which belongs to another. But if I may throw my leg over yonder spare horse I will come on with you, fair sir, for indeed it would be joy to my heart to know that I was riding under your banner once again."

So Aylward, having given instructions to the bearer of his feather bed, rode away in spite of shrill protests from his French companions, who speedily consoled themselves with those of his comrades who seemed to have most to give. Nigel's party was soon clear of the column of archers and riding hard in the direction of the Prince's army. They passed by a narrow and winding track, through the great wood of Nouaille, and found before them a marshy valley down which ran a sluggish stream. Along its farther bank hundreds of horses were being watered, and beyond was a dense block of wagons. Through these the comrades passed, and then topped a small mound from which the whole strange scene lay spread before them.

Down the valley the slow stream meandered with marshy meadows on either side. A mile or two lower a huge drove of horses were to be seen assembled upon the bank. They were the steeds of the French cavalry, and the blue haze of a hundred fires showed where King John's men were camping. In front of the mound upon which they stood the English line was drawn, but there were few fires, for indeed, save their horses, there was little for them to cook. Their right rested upon the river, and their array stretched across a mile of ground until the left was in touch with a tangled forest which guarded it from flank attack. In front was a long thick hedge and much broken ground, with a single deeply rutted country road cutting through it in the middle. Under the hedge and along the whole front of the position lay swarms of archers upon the grass, the greater number slumbering peacefully with sprawling limbs in the warm rays of the September sun. Behind were the quarters of the various knights, and from end to end flew the banners and pennons marked with the devices of the chivalry of England and Guienne.

With a glow in his heart Nigel saw those badges of famous captains and leaders and knew that now at last he also might show his coat-armor in such noble company. There was the flag of Jean Grailly, the Captal de Buch, five silver shells on a black cross, which marked the presence of the most famous soldier of Gascony, while beside it waved the red lion of the noble Knight of Hainault, Sir Eustace d'Ambreticourt. These two Nigel knew, as did every warrior in Europe, but a dense grove of pennoned lances surrounded them, bearing charges which were strange to him, from which he understood that these belonged to the Guienne division of the army. Farther down the line the famous English ensigns floated on the wind, the scarlet and gold of Warwick, the silver star of Oxford, the golden cross of Suffolk, the blue and gold of Willoughby, and the gold-fretted scarlet of Audley. In the very centre of them all was one which caused all others to pass from his mind, for close to the royal banner of England, crossed with the label of the Prince, there waved the war-worn flag with the red wedge upon the golden field which marked the quarters of the noble Chandos.

At the sight Nigel set spurs to his horse, and a few minutes later had reached the spot. Chandos, gaunt from hunger and want of sleep, but with the old fire lurking in his eye, was standing by the Prince's tent, gazing down at what could be seen of the French array, and heavy with thought. Nigel sprang from his horse and was within touch of his master when the silken hanging of the royal tent was torn violently aside and Edward rushed out.

He was without his armor and clad in a sober suit of black, but the high dignity of his bearing and the imperious anger which flushed his face proclaimed the leader and the Prince. At his heels was a little white-haired ecclesiastic in a flowing gown of scarlet sendal, expostulating and arguing in a torrent of words.

"Not another work, by Lord Cardinal," cried the angry prince. "I have listened to you overlong, and by God's dignity! that which you say is neither good nor fair in my ears. Hark you, John, I would have your counsel. What think you is the message which my Lord Cardinal of Perigord has carried from the King of France? He says that of his clemency he will let my army pass back to Bordeaux if we will restore to him all that we have taken, remit all ransoms, and surrender my own person with that of a hundred nobles of England and Guienne to be held as prisoners. What think you, John "

Chandos smiled. "Things are not done in that fashion," said he.

"But my Lord Chandos," cried the Cardinal, "I have made it clear to the Prince that indeed it is a scandal to all Christendom and a cause of mocking to the heathen, that two great sons of the Church should turn their swords thus upon each other."

"Then bid the King of France keep clear of us," said the Prince.

"Fair son, you are aware that you are in the heart of his country, and that it standeth not aright that he should suffer you to go forth as you came. You have but a small army, three thousand bowmen and five thousand men-at-arms at the most, who seem in evil case for want of food and rest. The King has thirty thousand men at his back, of which twenty thousand are expert men-at-arms. It is fitting therefore that you make such terms as you may, lest worse befall."

"Give my greetings to the King of France and tell him that England will never pay ransom for me. But it seems to me, my Lord Cardinal, that you have our numbers and condition very ready upon your tongue, and I would fain know how the eye of a Churchman can read a line of battle so easily. I have seen that these knights of your household have walked freely to and fro within our camp, and I much fear that when I welcomed you as envoys, I have in truth given my protection to spies. How say you my Lord Cardinal?"

"Fair Prince, I know not how you can find it in your heart or conscience to say such evil words."

"There is this red-bearded nephew of thine, Robert de Duras. See where he stands yonder, counting and prying. Hark hither, young sir! I have been saying to your uncle the Cardinal that it is in my mind that you and your comrades have carried news of our dispositions to the French King. How say you?"

The knight turned pale and sank his eyes. "My Lord," he murmured, "it may be that I have answered some questions."

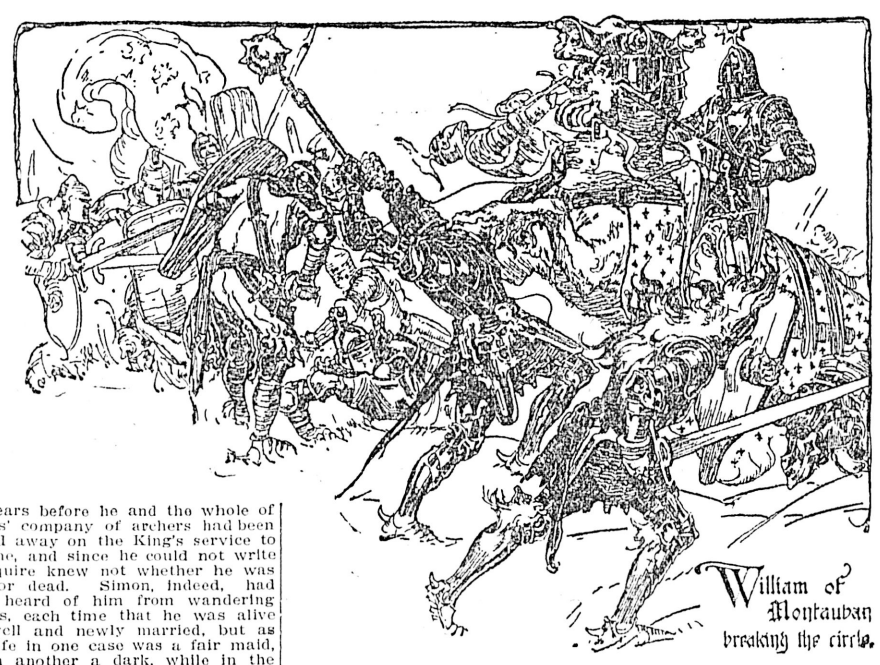
"And how will such answers accord with your honor, seeing that we have trusted you since you came in the train of the Cardinal?"

"My lord, it is true that I am in the train of the Cardinal, and yet I am liege man of King John and a knight of France, so I pray you to assuage your wrath against me."

The Prince ground his teeth and his piercing eyes blazed upon the youth. "By my father's soul! I can scarce forbear to strike you to the earth! But this I promise you, that if you show that sign of the Red Griffin in the field, and if you be taken alive in tomorrow's battle, your head shall most assuredly be shorn from your shoulders."

"Fair son, indeed you speak wildly," cried the Cardinal. "I pledge you my word that neither my nephew Robert nor any of my train will take part in the battle. And now I leave you, sir, and may God assoil your soul, for indeed in all this world no men stand in greater peril than you and those who are around you, and I rede you that you spend the night in such ghostly exercises as may best prepare you for that which may befall." So saying the Cardinal bowed, and with his household walking behind him set off for the spot where they had left their horses, whence they rode to the neighboring Abbey.

The angry Prince turned upon his and entered his tent once more, whilst Chandos, glancing round, held out a warm welcoming hand to Nigel.



William of Montauban breaking the circle.

(To be continued.)

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

JESUS OF NAZARETH.

Surprise is sometimes expressed that there is little or no reference to Jesus in contemporary profane history. So far as we know the only one is in Josephus, where a single sentence recites that "about this time" He was preaching in Judea, and is said to be an interpolation. This does not materially affect the truth of the story of His life, which is abundantly testified to by not only the accepted Gospels but by many other writings. The point is that the recognized historians of the time have substantially nothing to say about Him. To us, who regard Him as Jesus, the Christ, the out of the common, the accounts, of or even simply as the founder of a great religion, Jesus looms large against the background of history, but to His contemporaries He was only a carpenter from Nazareth, who had been going about the country, exhorting the people to live good lives, and was reputed to be able to perform miracles. After a year or two spent in this work He came to Jerusalem, where He made Himself obnoxious to the priesthood, and they caused Him to be arrested and crucified between two thieves. In all this there was nothing specially worthy of note by the men, who were writing of the doings of the divine Augustus or his successors. What was there in the life of a poor wandering teacher, even if he possessed the ability to do things out of the common, the accounts of which they perhaps did not believe, to attract the attention of the rich and learned? His treatment by Pilate shows clearly how He was regarded. At the outset the proud young Roman was inclined to be sympathetic with one who appeared simply to be an enthusiast over abstract questions, and his wife, who learned what was going on, advised him to have nothing to do with the attempt to execute Jesus. Later, however, as he was very anxious to make himself popular with the Jewish authorities, he consented to His death, and then treated the whole matter as rather a good joke. He put a royal robe upon Him and sent Him away to Herod, who appreciated the thing so highly that he made up a quarrel, which he had with Pilate. Then when the time came to crucify Him, Pilate wrote the mocking inscription: "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews." This was not a tardy recognition of the sovereignty of Jesus, as some people think, but simply his Pilate's way of carrying out his joke and incidentally of showing the Jews what he really thought of the pretensions of the Nazarene. In all this there was nothing that would have impressed a contemporary historian. The great people of the earth were too busy making history. The pleasures of life in the establishments of the rich, where the writers of those days were able to make their homes, were too alluring. If they heard so much as a whisper of the story of Jesus, they would do little more than shrug their shoulders over it. The tender mercies of those days were cruel. One poor visionary more or less to suffer death was too insignificant a matter for even a passing comment, and if Pilate chose to make a joke out of the cruel execution of an innocent man, why should that have been noticed in a day, when it was the custom to make gladiators fight to the death for the amusement of the populace? To the Empire of the Caesars, Jesus of Nazareth meant so little that we can hardly estimate His apparent insignificance.

In thus endeavoring to convey some idea of the relatively small part played by Jesus in contemporary history, we wish to be understood as excluding even an indirect reference to His divinity. To appreciate fully His influence upon the world, we must first of all regard Him simply as a man. If we take the other point of view, the wonderful record of Christianity loses much of its force. Paul, Peter, Paul, James, John and the other apostles were quite ordinary men. Except Paul, we are not able to say that any of them had much of an education, and it is said that Paul was a very insignificant person to look at. He was by business a tent maker; the others were fishermen or in some other humble walks of life. Thus Christianity began with a small company of uninfluential people, not very well-informed and with no special social standing, preaching the glad tidings that a young carpenter from an obscure village of Nazareth had been born, was crucified and had risen from the dead. Look at the matter as contemporary people of standing in the community must have looked at it, and you will no longer wonder that little attention was paid to the matter by those who were at the head of social, literary, or political life.

What has happened since? Jesus of Nazareth, probably a term of contempt originally, has become a name that is adored, and the religion which He founded has become the greatest power in the world. Pilate and Herod, who had such a jolly time over His trial, would have long ago been forgotten if their names had not been associated with His. What explanation shall we offer for this wonderful thing? The name of Jesus is more potent today in the world than ever. Yet more than eighteen hundred years have passed since his brief earthly career was ended. What shall we say about it? The world has made enormous progress since then, and almost wholly in the lands where His name is revered? Is this a coincidence only? The wisdom of learned men has evolved theories which seemed to confound His teachings, but those teachings have grown stronger and yet stronger? What manner of power must there be in that, that this can be said of them? Art, science, invention, learning of all kinds have advanced with marvelous strides, but the name of Jesus of Nazarath yet heads the list of the world's wisest teachers. How do you explain it? The story of His brief life is read daily by more people many times over than are the stories of the lives of all other men, whose biographies have ever been written. Yet He was only Jesus of Nazareth. Explain this, you people, who scoff at Christianity. You cannot do it except in one way.

The story of the crucifixion tells that just at the last moment, when the expiring sufferer cried out: "It is finished," there occurred an earthquake, and one of the Roman soldiers who stood near exclaimed :"Truly this was the son of a God."

Can you suggest any better answer to the questions asked above. Can you explain Christianity as it has existed through the centuries and as it stands today by any other hypothesis than that Jesus of Nazareth was the Son of God. Do not trouble yourself about theories as to how he became incarnate. This will only confuse you. Take the facts just as they are. Apply to them the same process of reasoning that you apply to anything else, and see if they will not lead you to the same conclusion as that of the Roman soldier which may be thus expressed, if you like the phrase better: "Truly Jesus of Nazareth must have had indwelling in Him divine wisdom, and when He left the world must have left behind Him the Divine Spirit."

NAMES

"What's in a name?" That depends. To a lovesick couple there may be very little, but to the student of history there may be much. If we knew the history of the names of the people of the British race, we would know the history of the British people in a manner that is hopeless under present circumstances. Names are of two kinds—personal and family—but personal names are often used as family names, and vice versa. Take the family name Lawrence. Its derivation may indicate that its possessor is sprung from ancestry who came over to Britain with Julius Caesar or one of his successors, for originally the name was Laurentius, which was a personal name in the days of ancient Rome, and Laurentius itself came from "laurus," the name of a tree, from which crowns were made for victors in manly sports and other triumphs both in arms and art. Hence we have poets laureate. In this respect the name Lawrence is of vegetable origin, which seems to hold true of a very great number of others—one writer, in fact, saying that nearly all names of people are derived from those of plants. The name John is a personal one, and comes from the Hebrew. It has found its way in one form or another into all the languages of Christendom, such as Giovanni in Italian, Ivan in Russian, Evan in Welch, and so on. Upon this personal name, which itself has been converted in some instances into a family name, numerous family names have been built up, such as Jonson, Johnson, Johnston and Johnstone, all variants of the same original, which simply meant the son of John. Nearly all names ending in "son" originated in the same way. It has been suggested that the use of the names of colors as family names arose out of nicknames for individuals. The Browns, Whites and Blacks form a considerable portion of the population, and just as the old Danish navigator who discovered Greenland and other parts of the western world was known as Eric the Red, so it is easy to understand how Tom, Dick or Harry might be distinguished among their neighbors as Tom the Brown, Dick the White and Harry the Black. William II., King of England, was William Rufus, and if he had been a commoner instead of a king, or even if he had been less of a scalawag, he would probably have founded a family called Rufus. Other family names indicate the home of the founder of the family. Thus John lived near a wood; he was not a member of the aristocracy, and so he was called John at the Wood. Later this became abbreviated to John Attewood, and ultimately to John Atwood. Perhaps it took half a dozen generations to make the changes, and of course the name John would not necessarily be kept in the family. Now, near the same wood lived an aristocratic personage named James, let us say, and, being aristocratic, he used the French language spoken by William the Conqueror and his followers. So when he wished to tell people specifically who he was, he called himself James du Bois, and the name being euphonious, it was never altered. So Atwood and Dubois mean the same thing, only in all probability the former represents people sprung from Anglo-Saxon stock and the latter people possibly of Norman origin. There was once a John who lived at a place called Wessyngton, and he went upon the records as John of Wessington. Later his descendants dropped the "of" and became Wessingtons, and after a time, when spelling reform got in its work, they became Washingtons. Except the Johnstons and a few others, nearly all the names ending in "ton" are derived from localities.

There is another class of names the origin of which is apparent on their face. In this we find the somewhat numerous Smiths, the Bakers, Taylors, Coopers, Costers and so on. These require very little explanation, for anyone can readily see how John the Smith might become John Smith. There are many variants and derivatives of these "occupation" names. Sometimes to distinguish between the various families holding such names, those of the localities in which they have lived were attached, and after a time the original family name was dropped and that of the locality only preserved. We give as an example a French family name, well known in one part of Eastern Canada. It is that of Cyr, a very old and aristocratic name in France. It so happened that in one part of the country the Cyrs became so numerous that it was necessary to distinguish between them in some way, as the list of available Christian names became useless for the purpose, which would naturally be expected in a community where families of eighteen or twenty children were not uncommon. There were three brothers in the original colony, which settled in the locality referred to in 1787. They were Jose, Michel and David. As their respective families increased, the descendants of the three brothers kept their ancestor's name. Thus one of David's grandsons wrote his name thus: "Jose Cyr a David," and one of Jose's grandsons, whose name was Jose, was called "Jose Cyr a Jose"; but the latter was a confusing name. It was easy to say Jose David, but to say Jose Jose smacked of tautology. Now by great good luck, Jose a Jose lived on a point of land projecting into the river, and he became known as Jose Cyr a Jose a La Pointe. This somewhat cumbrous cognomen was speedily shortened to Jose La Pointe, and La Pointe has remained the family name. This very modern illustration as to how names become changed shows the difficulty of concluding anything certain from a family name.

The people who write their names with the prefix Mc, or Mac, of O', or Fitz simply demonstrate to the world that they are descendants of people, who were originally known as Donald, or Brian or George, or whatever the remainder of the name may be; or it may be that they belonged to a clan of that name, their ancestors adopting the patronymic of the chief, instead of inventing or receiving one of their own.

The several classes of names above mentioned, with the addition of those derived from some personal peculiarity or the association of its bearer with some object in nature, exhaust the majority of British patronymics. Besides these we have some that have been derived from foreign languages and been more or less changed as time has passed, and some few others both of British and foreign origin which have absolutely no significance whatever except as names of families. In their present form they have no meaning, and on the face of things they seem to be more ancient than any extant language, but such a conclusion as this is not always warranted, because they may be simply perversions of names, which at one time could have been identified with other words in modern languages. In illustration of this two instances may be mentioned. One is the name Babbit, which is derived from Barbara, and the other Ellis, which is derived from Esther. The process of the derivation of these and some other names, having no apparent meaning apart from their use as patronymics, has been accurately traced.

SOME ODD THEORIES

A distinguished college professor has given out a new theory in regard to the origin of the moon; or rather his theory is new as to an important detail. The nebular hypothesis, which is that the solar system was evolved from a nebulous mass, assumes that, as the mass contracted, it threw off smaller masses, which formed the planets, and that these in their turn threw off still smaller masses, which formed moons. This can be established by some very strong arguments and, to a certain extent, by experiments. Perhaps the simplest experiment is that of mud thrown off from a carriage wheel. The revolving motion of the wheel throws off the mud, and if the particles of mud when thrown off continued to revolve, they would throw off smaller particles. Therefore, on the face of things, if the solar system began from a revolving nebula, it would very probably produce something like what it is today, and the moon, in that case, might naturally be assumed to have been at one time a part of the earth. This may be said, in a general way, to be what scientific men think at the present time. They may think something quite different fifty years from now, but that is neither here nor there. Now the professor referred to thinks he knows just what part of the earth the moon came from, and he thinks it was the Pacific Ocean, and especially that part of the ocean which lies south of the Equator, where there is such a vast expanse of water. Nearly every one is familiar with the fact that the greater part of the earth's surface is covered with water. It is not quite as evident from the ordinary maps of the world, as it is from one showing the northern and southern hemispheres, instead of the eastern and western as maps usually do. Neither is it so evident from maps draws on Mercator's projection, which is the way all maps are drawn, which represent the earth's surface in rectangular form. Hemispheres, drawn with the Poles as centres, show that the northern is the land hemisphere, and the southern the water hemisphere, and it is out of the southern hemisphere that our professor thinks the moon was thrown, and as we have said, out of that part of it which forms the South Pacific Ocean. When the great ejection took place, what is now Australia was left behind. Just at what date this took place, and in what condition the world was then, the professor is careful not to say, but that it must have been very long ago, and that the earth must have been in a semi-fluid condition, appears clear enough. Yet the surface must also have been sufficiently solid to prevent the cavity thus formed from being filled up with solid matter. This would give us an earth with a great cavity in it, surrounded by aqueous vapor. By and bye the latter would condense and necessarily would run in the form of water into the cavity, when the moon had been ejected, and this would form the great ocean expanse lying in the southern hemisphere. The water would at first be fresh, but as it circulated through the clouds and down to the earth as rain and back to the ocean again as rivulets and rivers, it would dissolve any salt or other readily soluble matter that came in its way, and thus the ocean would become more or less impregnated with every known substance, and especially with salt, which is perhaps the most readily soluble of all natural substances.

Another odd theory is that the North Pole was once somewhere on the line of the Equator, and that the revolution of the earth was at right angles to its present diurnal motion. Every one knows that, as far north as it has been possible to make observations, remains of tropical vegetation have been found. The necessary inference from this is that a tropical climate once existed there, and to account for this the theory has been suggested that the tropics were, in point of fact, nor far from the present Poles, only they ran what we call north and south, instead of east and west. At the time when this vegetation was destroyed there was a great cataclysm of some kind. Putting these things together, the theorist referred to suggests that the earth got top-heavy and turned half-way over. He says that the earth as it now stands is getting top-heavy, because of the accumulation of ice and snow at the Poles. There is no manner of doubt that there was a time when there was neither snow nor ice in those parts of the world, and it has been gathering rapidly for many centuries. Water is evaporated from the ocean and, carried northward by the winds, falls as snow upon the North Polar regions, or is carried southward and falls in the same way upon the South Polar regions. Some of it escapes from the dominion of the Ice King in the form of icebergs, but the greater part of it remains there, and it will only be a matter of time, if the process continues, of course a very long time, when all the water will be gathered in the form of ice or snow in Polar regions. If this accumulation only took place at one Pole, the earth would have been top-heavy long ago, but the increasing weights at the two Poles to a certain extent balance each other. There seems to be the greater weight at the south, and the author of the theory referred to says that the time is measurably near, although it may be in years a long time ahead, when the heavy end of the earth, which will be the South Pole, will be drawn towards the sun, and this will have the effect of giving the earth a new diurnal motion, what are now the Poles having a place on the new Equator, and the world will have a new axis, the new Poles being located at some point upon what is now the Equator. This extraordinary notion is seriously entertained by some people, and one or two books have been written to prove it.

The idea that the earth's axis is not immoveable is by no means new, although all that the leaders of scientific thought have been willing to admit is that it oscillates a little, swinging around in a circle of comparatively small diameter. This seems to have been proved. But recently a very distinguished scientist has advanced the theory that this oscillation causes earthquakes. If the movement, for some reason or another, is a little more jerky than usual, the effect is to disturb the whole body of the globe, and naturally the outside feels it the most, and particularly those parts of the outside which are situated along the great geological fractures, or consist, as is the case in San Francisco, of made land, that is either made by artificial or by natural processes. This theory is put forward only tentatively, of course, but as it comes from a highly authoritative source, it is receiving considerable credence.

Returning to the theory of the origin of the moon, our professor says that, if it is correct, we owe much more to the lunar goddess than most of us think. If something had not made a big hole into which the condensing waters could run, the condensation would have blanketed the earth with water, with only a few barren peaks of rock extending above it. In such a case there would have been no rivers to wear down the rocks, no frost to break them into pieces so that the rain could convert them into soil with the assistance of earthworms. The result of all this would be that there would be no place on earth for man to live, and the process of evolution would have been arrested at the stage of fishes. Gentle reader, the best you could have hoped for under such circumstances would have been that you might have been born a mermaid, and, you readers of the less gentle sex, your most cherished hope would have been to have become a merman. Just by the way, we have met at times people, who under such conditions would doubtless have been jelly-fishes. To be an aristocrat and a land owner then, one would have had to be a sea-anemone or a coral, or something of that kind. By this means one could have had a stake in the country and acquired certain riparian rights. So, if our professor is correct in his theory, we owe much to the moon, so much indeed that we may all be said in one sense to be lunatics, and there are some people who are unkind enough to say that we most of us are anyway.

THE STORY TELLER

An Amusing Experience.

Buffalo Times.

A lady had an amusing experience in a Buffalo street car. The car was empty with the exception of one man, and he was the reverse of sober. As she entered, he rose, made her an unsteady, but magnificent bow, and said, "Madam, please be kind enough to accept this plashe," Rather than offend the man, there was nothing else for her to do, so she thanked him and sat down. And for seven blocks he hung from the strap, swaying in the breeze, with not a soul in the car but the two. The lady says frequently that she is taken for other women, but never before had any one thought that she was a carful.

Denounced the Rich

Argonaut.

Lorenzo Dow, on one occasion took the liberty while preaching, to denounce a rich man in the community, recently deceased. The result was an arrest, a trial for slander and an imprisonment in the county jail.

Alfred Dow got out of limbo he announced that he should preach at a given time a sermon about "another rich man." The populace was greatly excited and a crowded house greeted his appearance.

With great solemnity he opened the Bible and read, "And there was a rich man who died and went to—" Then stopping short, and seeming to be suddenly impressed, he continued: "Brethren, I shall not mention the place this rich man went to, for fear he has some relatives in this congregation who will sue me for dafamation of character."

The effect was irresistible and he made the impression permanent by taking another text.

His First Stump Speech

Philadelphia Post.

At the banquet of the Ohio company given in Marietta on October 18, the day a bronze tablet commemorating the first permanent settlement in the territory northwest of the Ohio was unveiled, Congressman "Nick" Longworth told about his first attempt to make a stump speech. Mark Hanna was traveling through the State on a special and Longworth was one of the lesser lights of the party. Very early one morning the special arrived at Newark, Ohio, where a crowd was already assembled, and to appease their demands for a speech, Longworth—the only man up—was asked to go out and hold the crowd. He said he walked out on the rear platform and in his best voice began:

"Ladies and gentlemen"——

Just then a limited whizzed by, and his first sentence hung fire. Beginning again, he repeated:

"Ladies and gentlemen"——

A switch engine across the railroad yard got in motion at this point, and its whistle punctuated "Nick's" opening words with shrill staccato shrieks. Considerably flustrated, but holding himself well in hand, the orator once more began his speech:

"Ladies and gentlemen"—

It was no use. A freight train, a mile long if it was an inch, came rumbling and creaking down the yard, and the interruption was of such duration that the crowd got restless, and "Nick" to keep it from disintegrating entirely, shouted at the top of his lungs:

"You people don't need any speech-making. There are too many signs of Republican prosperity in your town. Look at the length of that freight train"——

But a voice in the rear of the crowd shouted back:

"Say, young feller, what yer givin' us? Them's empties."

And Longworth disappeared into the special.

It Was a Late Bird.

Cincinatti Inquirer.

Entertaining a children's party at a certain millionaire's house in New York, Miss Shedlock, a professional teller of stories to juveniles, happened to employ the old, 'The early bird catches the worm.' A little boy questioned the proverb promptly. "But wasn't the worm foolish," he asked, "to get up early and be caught?" "My dear," said Miss Shedlock, "that worm hadn't been to bed at all. He was just getting home."

An Informal Call

Washington Post.

President Roosevelt likes to leave the White House at times and make informal calls on his friends. One night last winter he strolled up to Attorney General Moody's house and rang the bell. The negro butler came to the door. He peered out suspiciously and asked: "What you all want?" "I should like to see Mr. Moody." "Mr. Moody ain't in to nobody." "Oh, I guess he will see me. Tell him the President is here." "The President?" said the butler, suspiciously. "Yes, the President." The butler pulled the door almost shut. He looked at Mr. Roosevelt's slouch hat with disdainful eye, and inquired, scornfully: "President of what?"

An Automobile House

Chicago News.

What is asserted to be the only automobile in the country is now in Chicago. It has a parlor, bedroom and kitchen, a hot-water heating system and a gasoline range, along with all the other comforts of home.

It is propelled by a three-cylinder gasoline motor set in motion by levers, so that all the owner has to do when he is tired of one set of scenery, climate or neighborhood, is to place himself in an easy chair in his parlor, turn on a lever and start for pastures new.

Birds' Nests Made Round

The little abandoned nest had fallen from the tree. The nature students lifted it from the frozen ground.

"How round it is," he said. "No cup rim could be rounder. Don't you wonder how the bird with neither rule nor compass, can make her nest so round?

"Well, she does it easily. She builds the nest round her own breast, turning round and round in it, and its circular character comes spontaneously and inevitably.

"The circle is found everywhere in the buildings of the lower animals. The straight line on the other hand, they can never achieve.'

Try Philadelphia.

Washington Star.

A Berkeley bookseller, anxious to fill an order for a liberal patron, wired to Chicago for a copy of "Seekers after God," by Canon Farrar, and to his surprise and dismay received this reply: "No seekers after God in Chicago or New York. Try Philadelphia."

Memory

Youth's Companion.

Somebody of a psychological turn of mind once asked Lord Rosebery, "What is memory?"

"Memory," Rosebery replied, promptly, but somewhat pensively—"memory is the feeling that steals over us when we listen to our friends original stories."

Comforting

Life.

"Now, be careful how you drive, cabby, and go slowly over the stones, for I hate to be shaken. And mind you pull at the right house, and look out for those dreadful railway vans."

"Never fear, sir; I'll do my best. And which 'orspital would you wish to be taken to, sir, in case of an accident?"

Water No Drink.

Exchange.

At one time the bailiff in charge of an English jury was sworn to keep them "without meat, drink, or fire." It was Justice Maule who gave the classic reply to the bailiff who inquired whether he might grant a juryman's request for a glass of water. "Well, it is not meat, and I should not call it drink. Yes, you may."

A Ready Retort.

Cincinatti Enquirer.

"A Cincinatti man who was in New York," says Attorney-General Ellis, of Ohio, "made use of a telephone booth in the Waldorf-Astor to telephone to Jersey city. When he came out he asked the girl in charge for the bill. 'Twenty cents, please,' she said. 'Twenty cents?' he responded. 'That's too much for the distance.' 'I can't help it sir,' she said icily, 'but that is the charge.' 'Its an outrage,' he retorted. 'Why, in Cincinatti a man can telephone to hell for 10 cents.' 'Yes,' said the girl, 'but you must remember that in Cincinatti the place you speak of is in the city limits."

Caustic Criticism.

London Express.

George Bernard Shaw is a great loser of music. In fact, before his plays became successful he made his living as a musical critic. He was invited by a friend one night to hear a string quartette from Italy. Expecting a treat, he accepted the invitation. And throughout the programme he sat with a stony look on his face. The friend, to idaw a little praise from him said, "Mr. Shaw, those men have been playing together for twelve years." "Twelve years?" said the other, in an incredulous voice. "Surely, we've been here longer than that."

His Good English.

Chicago Record-Herald.

William S. Gilbert's punctiliousness in the matter of good English is well known The famous composer was one day standing outside his club where he was met by a man who said: "I beg your pardon, sir but do you know a gentleman, a member of this club with one eye called Matthew?" I can't say I do," responded Mr. Gilbert. "What is the name of his other eye?"

A Sleepy Head.

Detroit Journal.

A well-to-do farmer up the State, who had sent his son to Philadelphia to begin life as a clerk, wrote to the merchant in whose employ he was, asking how the boy was getting along, and where he slept nights. The merchant replied: "He sleeps in the store in the daytime. I Don't know where he sleeps nights."

Lady Curzon's Hobby.

Chicago Tribune.

Collecting Babuisms was one of the late Lady Curzon's hobbies in India. Perhaps the choicest specimen addressed to Lord Curzon occurred in a petition which began: "Your, orpulent and Predominant Excellency." In a letter a Babu spoke of his attainments: "As to my scholastic culthre, I was recently ejected from Calcutta University. I am now masticating." An Indian stationmaster, having been annoyed by a certain female milk hawker, addressed the following remonstrance to her employer: "Honored Sir,—I beg you will remove your handmaiden of milk, as she is not good fellow, and we can not stand her checks."

Had Been a Cab Horse.

Life.

In Rockville, Maryland, each year there is held a series of races, "for all comers." On one such occasion the sun was blazing down on a field of hot, excited horses and men, all waiting for a tall, raw-boned beast to yield to the importunities of the starter and get into line. The patience of the starter was nearly exhausted. "Bring up that horse!" he shouted; "bring him up! You will get into trouble pretty soon, if you don't!" The rider of the refractory beast, a youthful Irishman, yelled back: "I can't help it! This here's been a cab-horse, and he won't start till the door shuts, and I ain't got no door."

Towne—That's the local weather forecaster who just passed us.

Browne—Indeed? He isn't a very healthy-looking man, is he?

Towne—No; he says the climate here doesn't agree with him.

Browne—Yes? I wonder if that's why he keeps changing it so much?—Catholic Standard and Times.

An old gentleman pointing to his favorite dog, said proudly:

"That dog certainly seems almost human at times."

"Yes," said his wife, "he growls over his food as much as you do."—Minneapolis Journal.

The multi-millionaire was asked if he would take the stand.

"Oh, I don't know," he answered, "what's the stand worth?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

A number of military men in a Washington hotel were giving an account of an incident of the civil war. A quiet man who stood by at last said:

"Gentlemen, I happened to be there, and might be able to refresh your memory as to what took place in reference to the event just narrated."

The hotelkeeper said to him:—

"Sir, what might have been your rank?"

"It was a private."

Next day the quiet man, as he was about to depart, asked for his bill.

"Not a cent, sir; not a cent," answered the proprietor. "You are the very first private I ever met."

"I wisht," said Hungry Hank, wistfully, "dat I wuz one of dese here Fillipeener fellers dat likes dog fer dinner."

"Wot fer?" inquired Fatigued Phillip.

"Jes' think o' havin' a good dinner sicked onter yer every day—comin' right over de fence at yer!"—Cleveland Leader.

The public has been warned against accounts of survivors of the Balaclava charge being in great want—even sometimes obliged to enter the workhouse. The relief fund, founded by Mr. T. H. Roberts in 1897, sees that not one of the men wants for the actual necessaries of life.

A warning to the public has been issued by the commisisoner of the London metropolitan police against the old form of obtaining money known as "the Spanish swindle" which generally takes the form of a plausible appealing letter purporting to come from a prisoner in a Spanish fortress.

CURRENT VERSE

Song of the Sum of All.

I have loved many, the more and the few—
I have loved many that I might love you.

All of my life was but loving and proving—
The near and the far, the constant, the roving.

The sad and the joyous, the shadow, the part,
With signs their lacking marked down in my heart.

(For never the goal and the whole were for me)
They were handle and hint, they were crutch, they were key,

They were bramble and bud, but never the flower;
They were dawn, they were dark, nor even noon hour;
They were soil-of-life, spoil-of-life, symbol and clew,
But the soul-of-life, whole-of-life waited for you.

They were wave, they were tide, they were shade on the lea,
But you are the earth, and the sun and the sea.

—From Harper's Magazine.

Work.

We thank thee, Lord for work that binds our days
Into an ordered plan and keeps our ways
Attuned to system; grasps our scattering powers
And welds them into strength; takes fragment hours
And weaves them into fabrics strong and fair.
What matter if the work we do shall bring
No Meed of wealth, or praise from seer or King?
The sculptor, knowing that his dream in stone
May perish ere the last loved stroke is done,
Works on, nor lets that fate his skill impair,
For work is work's reward; the primal curse
A blessing is become; the universe
Proclaims that work is life, and rest decay,
The very birds toil when they seem to play.
Nor flower nor vine their hidden office shirk,
Lo, sweat is better for the mortal brow
Than crowns; for how we know it not, but somehow)
The diadems are ever lined with thorns,
But he whose brow God's bidden sweat adorns
Is blessed thrice—
God give us daily Work.

Hedging.

(Ridgway's)

First Week.

Girl wanted, German, Dutch or Swede,
Must be good-looking and polite;
Good cook, and one we will not need
To watch to have her do things right.
Must care for baby, wash and bake,
And keep things looking clean and neat;
Must sweep and have the beds to make.
Address, J. P., 10 Umpts street.

Second Week.

Girl wanted: White, with reference;
Not over twenty-five years old,
Her looks are of no consequence
If she will do just as she's told.
No washing will she have to do;
She can sit down with us to eat;
Have Sunday afternoons off, too.
Address, J. P., 10 Umpty street.

Third Week

Girl wanted, White or colored; one
Who'd like a homelike place to stay;
There is no cooking to be done;
She can lay off at 3 each day.
Will let her have the parlor nights.
Where with her "steady" she can meet;
And she can exercise her rights.
Address, J. P., 10 Umpty street.

Fourth Week

Girl wanted; White, black, green or blue;
Her age will cut no ice at all;
There's very little work to do;
Can have the front room of the hall.
My wife will cook; we both will wait
Until she's had a chance to eat;
Her own conditions she may state.
Address, J. P., 10 Umpty street.

Fifth Week

Girl wanted; Any kind or size;
No matter if she cannot bake;
Her own will she may exercise,
If our home she will not forsake.
In fact, she needn't work a bit,
But simply stay there looking sweet,
Who knows a girl that this will fit?
Address, J. P., 10 Umpty street.

March Secrets.

There's a secret in the thicket, there's a whisper in the air,
And a stir of sleepy grasses; and although the trees are bare,
There's a light along their branches, and a thickening of twigs;
And the pussy-willows don their dainty little periwigs.

All the meadow-pools are twinkling with the breezes and the sun,
While the wrinkles and the crinkles, o'er their laughing faces run,
Hark! a bullfrog singing gayly at the bottom of his voice
Is inviting all creation to awaken and rejoice!

From the silence of the woodland comes the tinkle of the brook,
And a rustle, as of walking, in each sunny, sheltered nook;
For the west wind has a message, and the gentle rain a hint
Of earth-odors, and the presage of new melody and tint.

There's a secret in the thicket, there's a whisper in the air;
There's a mystery a-brewing, of which Lilac seems aware.
And a busy little lady-sparrow hither flies and yon,
While her mate upon the fence observes, "There's something going on!"

—Edna Kingsley Wallace.

Ballade of Old Plays.

Ah, programmes of a bygone day,
I gaze upon you lovingly,
For many a charm then had the play,
Whose like there never more may be.
In place of ragtime foolery
And scenes and gowns that hold full sway,
Give me the wholesome mimicry—
The good old plays of yesterday!

Then "Rip Van Winkle," gravely gay,
Brought tears and smiles alternately;
And "School for Scandal" did display
A woman's charming coquetry.
"Mazeppa," — ah what charms had she!—
"Virginius" did nightly slay
His daughter. Oh, again to see
The good old plays of yesterday!

I wish I could Time's haste delay
That I might thrill o'er "Guardsmen Three!"
And yet again a tribute pay
To "Pique," "Caste" and "Diplomacy."
I know not wherein lies the key
To my dislike of modern way—
But, oh, they mean so much to me,
The good old plays oy yesterday!

L'Envoi.

O modern plays, hear my decree,
To all your kind I must say nay;
I'd give you all most joyfully
For one of those of yesterday!

—Puck.

Matters of Interest to Women

The two or three piece suit is still the most popular street attire but more attention is being paid to the separate coat than for several seasons. They come in all shapes and lengths, and the closely fitted habit coat of dark cloth with plain coat sleeves has no point in common with the loose light tourist coat, except the full flare of the skirt, but both enjoy equal vogue. Many short tailored coats of every material are seen also.

A fine example of the newest spring overcoat feminine is shown on the left of this page. It is made of light ecru suiting striped with brown. These stripes give a very elaborate appearance when applied in bias bands. The skirt is very flaring and the sleeves are simply large pieces of cloth sewed together in a straight seam and finished with a wide band for a cuff. These bands like the high military collar and tabs in front with wide black braid and gilt buttons.

The black suit of plain cloth is fitted quite closely and has a full skirt. The shaped pieces in the seams extend over the shoulders overlapping the sleeve a little and narrow to about an inch wide at the waist, in this width they extend to the hem of the coat. The collar and cuffs are of pale coral pink velvet partially covered by others of linen and hand made lace, held in place by large enamelled pink and gilt buttons. Almost any plain suit is improved by the addition of a collar and cuffs of fine lace.

Plain and striped goods are combined in the little girl's coat. The colors are bright red and white with black satin collar and cuffs. The plain red forms in circular yoke in the back, fitted with a seam in the centre. Her hat has a double brim, the upper one is turned up at the sides and the lower one tied down by ribbons the space between is occupied by large rosettes of ribbon.

The two ladies' hats are for spring and summer wear. The dark one is made of black silk over a wire frame. The silk is shirred on the brim with a small beading at the edge. The wide part of the back is bent down and a black velvet ribbon which encircles the crown is tied half way between the crown and edge in a large bow. Deep pink striped roses with some green leaves and moss form an irregular wreath down the crown and the lining is made of lace ruffels. The lighter hat is a brown leghorn, ordinary shape, with a crescent of the brim cut from the front and used as a trimming around the crown, outside the black velvet band. Two rich orange and yellow roses with foliage and a large painted black quill complete the trimming above the brim which is filled underneath with maline of a brown shade harmonizing with the hair and hat.

Chat of the Modes

We are revolutionizing many old dress notions, and among them is the idea that we must keep to dark colors in the winter. Nothing of the sort. As often as not your hostess receives you at afternoon receptions in summer gowns, and young girls always wear them on such occasions; so that the demand for light gowns is on the increase.

One love of a dress is held into the waist with four handsome buttons. Here and there is a touch of mahogany brown, which develops the beauty of the pink hue, a little gold figuring on the pretty bodice.

There is a full puff above the cuff to the sleeves, with entre-deux in perpendicular lines on the front of the bodice. When we have a good dressmaker we may order a princess gown with confidence, but not otherwise, for, unless the cut leaves nothing to be desired, a princess gown is a failure. Personally, I think a good figure never looks so well as in a gown so cut.

Rainbow Robes

A novelty this year is the shaded cloth which, seen in one light, appears to be a dark blue, but in another red, green or brown tones discover themselves, and are mightily pretty. A gown in this had a band of rounded braiding carried about the skirt, and the panels at the side were bordered with buttons. The gown througnout was characterized by much braiding and stitching, the pleats inverted.

Rainbow cloth, as it is called, certainly has many merits. The bodice was trimmed with very light green, edged with black and white buttons, close set, figuring at the waist. It opened somewhat wide in front over lace, and beneath the lace vest came two rounded tabs covered with braid; this was most smart and effective.

Is White Unbecoming?

As a boon to the Woman to whom white, alone, is not becoming, comes the news that finally hand-tucked bands and medallions of colored batiste are being inserted in the white lingerie frocks between outlining rows and scrolls of lace.

Any tint fancy dictates can be used, the more vivid shades but sparingly, of course, but lace must be at either edge, or otherwise a harsh line ensues at the joinings, the mesh of the lace necessary to soften the contrast between even a pastel hue and the pure white of the batiste or dotted mull which are the two favorite materials for these gowns.

It really is too bad when white is unbecoming, for white goes to the washtub sans peur and sans reproche.

Color That Caught On

Fashion's devotees say that Mrs. Roosevelt and the Washington smart set have made "London smoke" the official color of the season. Though critical persons think "London smoke" one of the most trying and least becoming tints ever adopted for dress, nearly all New York and Washington women are wearing panne velvet gowns of that shade for afternoon driving or calling, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mrs. Roosevelt has one made with a 10-inch train and enlivened with a touch of steel on the bias folds on the skirt. A large hat of the same material bears three shaded grey uncurled ostrich plumes. Baroness van Sternberg's smoke gown is more elaborate, and she wears a big white hat, with shaded pink and grey plumes.

The lighter shades of this color, which came out a year ago, will be liked later in the season.

Petticoat Pointers

There's such petticoat variety! That Parisiennes are favoring the trig little hand-embroidered white petticoats to wear with walking costumes is no secret, and with the advent of spring these very cleanly garments may supplant those of silk. For street wear a firm cambric is used, with flounces and under-ruffle embroidered in a fancy scalloped edge, a few simple sprays above. For the lingerie frocks the petticoats are the most wonderful cob-webby creations of lace and fine hand-work.

For many costumes, however, the silk drop the color of the dress is unnecessary, and is worn with this bit of snowy daintiness.

Cloth With Velvet

A delightful example is a chestnut brown plain cloth, the front of the skirt made quite plain with velvet side trimmings, and much piping characterized the skirt, the velvet bands crossing each other in a somewhat intricate design. The bodice has a crossing bolero, made in velvet, and is trimmed with gold and minute buttons; it has a turndown collar and a lace piece at the neck; the short sleeves are supplemented by a lace one in the form of a ruff, also ending in frillings, and a deep band of insertion. It is quite a girlish gown, though very dressy, and the bolero over the princess gives an additional charm to the figure.

An olive-green cloth recently seen was rendered particularly chic by a touch of blue in the bodice where the cloth met the white lace chemisette and mingled with chiffon. This had two puffs to the sleeves, which were set in a tender light blue band. There were revers at the neck, with blue embroidery and a very little silver, and at the waist was a double row of buttons, which often find their way into the centre of the band back and front. The skirt was trimmed en suite, and a dainty little bow was introduced on the collar band on the left side. The skirt flowed very full at the feet, and each pleat at the waist was closely stitched horizontally.

Lace and Embroidery.

As a rule, embroideries last much longer than the ground they ornament, and can sometimes bear several transfers. For the purpose, the decorative work is to be placed wholly or partially on some new material, noably on linen. The old work strengthened is first applied as it stands in its ragged state on the fresh ground, which is properly stiffenedd at the back with toile ciree stout gazed paper. The outines of the most important motifs are then accentuated and secured by a fine run stitch, overcast afterward with buttonholing; the cutting away of the worn out parts is now attended to, a process for which sharp embroidery scissors are needed, and a great deal of care in order not to snip the foundation material while casting off the old parts. To utilize as edgings detached motifs of guipure or embroidery for a collar or various parts of a garment, the articles should first be shaped, put together, and well fitted. Right over the edges the embroidery is sewn on very finely, and from underneath the surplus stuff is removed in such a way as to leave a kind of selvedge made by just rolling the frayed edges with the thumb and keeping it in place with loose herringbone stitches on the wrong side. The worker must be careful to neither draw nor unduly tighten the thread for fear of spoiling the smoothness. As a finishing touch, a warm iron is pressed down all over the applied pieces. Should the material be very light, without any dressing such as veiling or silk muslin, it is a good plan to first line it with paper and sew both together, only pulling away the paper when the joining is completed.

For the Fiancee.

If you want to help the man you are going to marry to be strong and true, show him that you believe he has every good quality. You will raise his own self-respect and bring him to the level you tell him he occupies.

Don't make the mistake of thinking it is all going to be paradise. You are going to marry a man who will come home tired, cross and fagged, and he won't find relief for all his trials in a caress and a few tender words, as he did before marriage, when they were more of a novelty. He would rather have his dinner, though he may not confess it. When he has been fed and comforted, however, he will be ready for this tenderness, and the fact that he did not feel demonstrative when his stomach was empty will be no sign that he is not still in love.

Believe in the man you take as your life's partner; be gentle with him; don't contradict him when he is tired; let him think he is having his own way in his own house; feed him with what he likes and laugh at his jokes. Herein lies the secret of a happy home. —Woman's Life.

Embroidered strips sold by the yard for collars are by no means new, but this year some of the dealers are making the strips of heavier material, so they are less liable to crush, and the machine-made designs upon this new material give much the appearance of handwork.

The plaids come in every possible color and design, but those of moderate size seem to have the preference. Checks are used a little, but the small "invisible" plaids are gaining hold all the time.

The stiff white collors, wih lining and tie of the ubiquitous heavy plaid silk, are quite new.

Household Recipes

Codfish Pie.

Add one cup shredded fresh codfish two cups mashed potatoes. Mix with them a heaping tablespoonful butter, a beaten egg, a half cup milk, and pepper to season. Put into a well-buttered deep earthen plate or pudding dish, spread a beaten egg over the top and dust with buttered bread crumbs. Bake in a quick oven, slip from the dish onto a hot chop dish, garnished with curled parsley and serve.

Codfish Baked With Cheese.

Put a pound of nice thick codfish, picked to pieces, into a saucepan and cover with cold water. Let the water come to a boil, then turn the fish in a colander to drain. Make a cream sauce by putting a tablespoonful and a half of butter in a frying pan over the fire with a heaping tablespoonful of flour. When smooth and frothy add a cup and a half of hot milk and a little pepper. Cook until smooth and creamy. Butter a pudding dish and put in the bottom layer of the fish. Cover with a layer of the dressing and grate over this a slight covering of cheese. Repeat until the dish is filled. Spread buttered crumbs over the top and bake from 20 to 30 minutes until a golden brown.

Salt Codfish and Parsnips.

This is an old New England dish greatly esteemed by those to the manner born. Soak three pounds codfish over night in cold water. In the morning put into cold water and simmer gently for an hour. Meantime scrape and quarter a half dozen parsnips, cook in boiling salted water until tender and dish around the fish. Make a butter sauce, using two tablespoonfuls flour, one of butter or nice dripping, then add one cup of boiling water, little by little, and stir until the sauce is thickened. Add three tablespoonfuls vinegar and season with salt and pepper. Boil three minutes longer, add a chopped hardboiled egg and serve with the fish and parsnips.

Kedgeree.

Mix together one cup cold boiled fish, flaked and all skin and bone removed, and one cup boiled rice. Put into a saucepan two tablespoonfuls butter, add the fish and rice together with the whites of two hard boiled eggs chopped. Add a tablespoonful cream, a few grains of curry powder and salt and pepper to season. Toss over the fire until very hit, pile high on a hot dish, rub the yolks of the hard boiled eggs through a sieve over the top of the fish and serve.

Apple Cabinet Pudding.

Pare and chop six tart apples, and have ready at hand a large cup of fine crumbs, half a pound of raisins, seeded and chopped fine, three tablespoonfuls of cleaned currants, six eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately, and the yolks whipped light with a cupful of sugar, half a pound of suet rubbed to a powder, a teaspoonful each of mace, allspice and salt, and a little brandy.

Stir the crumbs and suet up with the beaten yolks of the eggs and sugar, and next the chopped apples, the brandy and spice; then the fruit, thoroughly dredged with flour; and lastly the whites of the eggs whipped to a standing froth. All the ingredients should be ready to mix before the apples are pared, or they will darken by standing.

Boil the pudding in a greased basin for three hours, or bake it in a buttered pudding dish for half that time, for the first hour covered. Eat the pudding hot, with a nice sauce, and it will be found delicious. This is not an expensive recipe.

Baked Eggs

Butter the bottom of a shallow earthenware or enamel dish. Put in a layer of breadcrumbs and break into this carefully as many fresh eggs as the dish will hold. Give each egg plenty of room and do not let them run together if possible. Cover these thickly with a layer of grated cheese, season with salt and pepper and pour over them a small cupful of cream and add two or three tiny bits of butter. Bake in a moderate oven until the surface is browned over. Serve at once. This is a breakfast or luncheon dish.

Deviled Eggs

Carefully remove the shells of six hard-boiled eggs. Take a sharp knife and cut them in half. Colelct yolks into a bowl and add to them a tablespoonful of olive oil, a tablespoonful of vinegar, a tablespoonful of salt, a dash of red pepper and a scant saltspoonful of dry mustard. With a silver fork beat this well together until it is thoroughly blended. If too thick add a little more oil. Cut a tiny slice from bottom of each half of the white stand up and fill them with the mixture just prepared. Serve on lettuce leaves.

Scalloped Eggs

Butter the bottom of a baking dish and sprinkle over it a layer of stale bread crumbs and pour in enough sweet milk to moisten them thoroughly. Slice a dozen or so, according to the size of your dish, hard boiled eggs across and put in a layer of these. Season with salt and pepper and sprinkle over with tiny pieces of butter, and continue to alternate layers of eggs and bread crumbs until the dish is full, putting a layer of crumbs here and there on top and set in the oven to bake.

Eggs and Mushrooms.

Take the whites of six hard boiled eggs and chop them fine with six mushrooms. Into a frying pan put a tablespoonful of butter and when melted add a tablespoonful of flour and mix until smooth. Pour in half a pint of cream and stir the mixture until it. Add a dash of pepper, a little salt and a good pinch of curry powder, if any is liked then and add the eggs and mushroom and cook for about three minutes. Serve hot. This dish is suitable to either dinner, luncheon or supper.

Snow Eggs.

This is an entirely new sort of breakfast dish that is greatly appreciated by most people, and that can be recommended to individuals or those whoswhose digestion is not strong. Butter thoroughly the inside of as many custard cups as the eggs you wish to use, which are best prepared separately. Separately the white from the yolk of the egg and beat the white to a stiff froth. Put this into the buttered cup, making a hole in the middle, in which to put the yolk, which is not beaten, but left unbroken as it comes from the egg. Squeeze on top of this about three drops of lemon juice. Thre or four other eggs can be prepared quickly in the same way and when all ares ready the cup should be set in saucepans of boiling water letting the water come about half way up the cup and cook thus until the white is set firm. The heat will make the froth rise so as nearly to fill the cup. Invert a warm plate over each cup and turn out each egg. Sprinkle chopped parsley on top and serve at once.

Cabbage Stuffed With Chicken.

Take a large fresh cabbage and cut out the heart. Fill the shell with a stuffing made of cooked chicken or veal, chopped fine and highly seasoned, and rolled into balls with the yolk of an egg. Then tie the cabbage firmly together (some people tie a cloth around it) and boil in a covered kettle for two hours.

Escalloped Potatoes

One and a half cups of boiled potatoes cut into squares. Butter the bottom of a baking dish and put in a layer of potatoes and dot with butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and a little onions. Then another layer and on until the dish is filled. Scatter a handful of bread crumbs on top and dot with butter. Pour a cupful of milk over all. Bake about three-quarters of an hour, or until the milk begins to bubble in the dish, and the top browns.

Potato Croquet Mixture.

Slice three hot potatoes, then mix two tablespoons butter, one-half teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, a few drops onion juice, one teaspoon finely chopped parsley and the yolk of one egg. Butter and season the potatoes and beat until well mixed. Add the egg mixture and beat again.

Hungarian Potatoes

Wash, pare and cut enough potatoes in one-third-inch cubes to fill three cups. Parboil for three minutes and drain; add one-third cup butter and cook until potatoes are soft and slight-Melt two tablespoons butter and add a few drops of onion juice and two tablespoons of flour, then pour on gradually one cup of hot milk. Season with salt and paprika; pour over potatoes and sprinkle with finely chopped parsley.

Table Centrepieces

To be well set a dining table needs a centrepiece of some sort, whether it be flowers, fruit or simply a dish of bonbons. Nor is it necessary to have the table look attractive only when there are guests. In spite of all the hurry and bustle with which Americans are credited, they are beginning to appreciate the value of nice table appointments and look upon a prettily decorated table as conducive to a good appetite. And there is no doubt, that this is really so; many a plain meal is glorified by spotless table linen and a bunch of flowers in the centre. The whole atmosphere of the dining room is affected by it.

As a matter of fact it is not such an expensive matter to have a centrepiece for the table even in winter, for even then there is usually fruit, and it is most effective to have a basket or fancy dish of apples and oranges on the table. Most people in these fruit-loving days keep a supply on hand, and as a table ornament a basket of highly polished apples is not to be despised.

Some people object to forced blooms because they think it spoils the pleasure in natural blooms when their season comes, but there is always an easily distinguished difference between hothouse and outdoor flowers which makes the latter all the more welcome when they come.

When the party at table is small it is never well to have a high centrepiece of flowers. Conversation around the corner of a large bunch of flowers is stited and uncomfortable. Where the party is large it does not make so much difference, because there are other people to talk to besides those directly opposite.

White lilacs are perhaps the most delicately beautiful flowers of the advance season for table decorations. They are very graceful when massed in a large bowl or in a tall vase, and they light very well indeed, being most effective as a background for handsome silver and cut glass. Their odor, while fragrant is so subtle that it adds to rather than detracts from their enjoyment in a close room.

New Centrepieces

A gorgeous silver centrepiece for formal entertainments conies with a raised plateau, in an irregular oval shape, the border showing a wonderfully executed hand-wrought design.

This border touches the table at various points, and the finish is that known as French grey, says Dress. The deep fruit dish of unusual proportions corresponds to the plateau, and is in the same charming irregular oval shape, the design elaborated to cover the much larger surface, but not loving its graceful lines.

Four twolbranch candelabra can be fixed to the bowl, the sockets concealed in the design, so a totally new effect is gained for table decoration when lighted, and the bowl and plateau can also be used separately.

A Story of Rupert House

H. P. P. in Wnnipeg Free Press

Into the clear, cold waters of James Bay, at its southeastern extremity, flows the precipitous and turbulent stream known as Rupert's River; and at the point where its downward rushing torrent mingles with the waters of the great inland sea, is situated the historic and interesting establishment which forms the subject of this sketch.

Rupert House is not a place that would call for much attention because of anything particularly imposing or attractive about it. It looks pretty much like any one of a hundred various tiny towns that have sprung up in New Ontario and Manitoba during the past two or three years; the only difference, if any, being that it is not quite as large or ship-shape in its appointments as are the majority of these. But the little hamlet, nestling in quiet seclusion on the shore of this faraway inland water, woes not depend for its interest on anything so material and superficial as mere size or arrangement. Judged by such standards, it might easily suffer by comparison with some of our last year's mushroom towns of the West; but there are certain other features in conection with it that give it an almost immeasurable superiority in interest and importance over any of these. One of the most notable things in connection with most of our little western towns is their brevity of existence and their almost absolute lack of a history; but it is the very reverse of this that gives to the subject of the present sketch its unique and special importance, and endows it with the right to command our attention. It is a humble enough, and uninteresting enough little place, so far as size, population and such things go, but it has a history that few places can boast, and it occupies a position almost unrivaled in the annals of the British Empire in Canada.

Founded in 1668.

The Hudson's Bay Co. trading post on the faraway shores of James Bay, now known as Rupert House was founded in 1668—two years before that celebrated, ancient and powerful corporation came into existence, with the history of its founding is associated the names of Radisson and Grosilliers, those two intrepid and notorious adventurers of the fur trade, who have figured so largely of late years in every narrative having to do with the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Co. and the earliest explorations of the West.

These two daring adventurers, than whom there are no more interesting characters to be found in the history of any country, were native born Frenchmen who came to Canada about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled at Three Rivers, Quebec. Of a roaming and adventurous disposition, they had early become interested in the fur trade; and in pursuance of this calling made a number of exploratory voyages into the far West, beyond Lake Superior. It is claimed by some, and with considerable show of authority, that on one of these voyages, about five years previous to the date given above for the founding of Rupert House, they had penetrated overland into Hudson Bay and explored the southern coasts of that then little known body of water. However, this may be, it is quite certain that during these various voyages of exploration, they had learned from the Indians, and otherwise, sufficient to fire their minds with the idea of a most fabulous wealth in fur and other marketable commodities to be obtained in the regions surrounding this great inland sea. The result of this was a determination on the part of the adventurers to forthwith organize and conduct an expedition into the bay by way of the straits for the purpose of exploiting this hitherto untouched fur preserve of the northern country. In such an expedition they saw not merely an opportunity to gratify their innate love of adventure and craving for discovery, but a means of certain and rapid accumulation of wealth. New France, however, turned a deaf ear to their glowing pictures of profits in the fur trade, and old France, to which they had turned from the indifference of their home government, treated their proposals with scarcely less favor. In the extremity of their disappointment they turned from both governments, abandoned their own nationality and carried their scheme to England. In this country, always noted for its enterprise and its quick perception of commercial opportunity in the opening of new territory on distant shores, they were received with immediate recognition and hearty promise of support. Men high in social position, even royalty itself, smiled upon them and encouraged their enterprise. Money was advanced for the fitting out of a couple of small vessels with trading goods, and on June 2, 1668, a departure was made from Gravesend for the far distant land of promise on the shores of Hudson Bay. After various adventures and stress of stormy weather, one of the small vessels in which the expedition had sailed, succeeded in pushing through into the bay. The name of this successful vessel was the Nonsuch, commanded by a Boston sea captain, Zechariah Gillam. The second vessel, the Eaglet, under the command of Captain Stannard, after enduring much hardship and buffeting by wind and wave, failed to make an entrance into the bay, and so put back to England, carrying Radisson, the intrepid organizer of the expedition, with it. On September 29 the successful wing of the expedition cast anchor at the mouth of a small river called at that time the Nemisco, but named by them Rupert's river, in honor of the principal patron of the expedition, Prince Rupert. At this point Gillam and Grossilliers erected a rude wooden fort, for defence in case of attack, and proceeded to trade with the natives. This establishment was called Fort Charles after the then ruling king of Britain, Charles II. Radisson, who, as has already been said, was the real promoter and leading spirit of the expedition, did not reach the bay until the following year; and it thus transpired that although to him belonged the honor of planning and promoting the expedition, the glory of its practical accomplishment, and of the founding of this first important and historic British establishment fell to the lot of the two lesser luminaries of the party, who have already been mentioned.

Organization of H. B. Co.

The pecuniary results of this expedition were so abundantly satisfactory to its promoters that a company was immediately organized to follow up the commercial enterprise thus inaugurated, and on May 2, 1670, the company was granted a charter by Charles II. under the title, "The Honorable Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay." Thus began that commercially great and influential corporation known in our time as the Hudson's Bay Co. Fort Charles was its first, and for some time its only establishment, and it is worthy of note, that it was at the same time the first and only tangible representative of British sovereignty in Canada.

The subsequent history of Rupert House, for the next few years, is identical with the history of the growth of the great company on the shores of Hudson Bay. The same year that the charter was granted, Radisson, Grosilliers and Gillam, returned to the bay, having in their company a gentleman of England, Joseph Bayley, newly appointed as governor and managing director of the affairs of the company on Hudson Bay. Mr. Bayley was thus the first governor of the great company to bear rule in the district of Rupert's Land.

Under his energetic management, and by the assistance of the intrepid explorers already mentioned, the trade of the district rapidly increased, and progress in various directions was made. At Rupert House itself a substantial fort was erected, to take the place of the rude structure built by Grosilliers and Gillam in 1668. Other posts were also established on the south side of the bay that were worked in connection with the original establishment; the original post remaining for quite a number of years, the headquarters and executive centre of the company on the bay.

An Exciting History

In common with all the other posts subsequently established, Rupert House became in after years, the scene of many exciting adventures and stirring contests, and frequently changed its allegiance as the two contending parties, the French and the English, scorned on one side or the other in the stirring game that was played between these two great powers through so many years, for supremacy on this notable chess-board of the wilderness. Sometimes the French lilies floated in the breeze above it, and sometimes the triple cross of England. By the treaty of Utrecht, however, which brought to a close, in 1713, the long struggle between France and England, Rupert House, in common with all the other forts on Hudson bay, was awarded to Great Britain, and ever since it has remained a peaceful part of the British empire in Canada.

At the present time Rupert's House occupies a place of only minor importance among the various establishments of the company on Hudson bay. Its early position as the headquarters of the trade and the residence of the governor soon passed away, as the trade grew and the western side of the bay was opened up. The entire region is and has long been, divided for purposes of trade into two great districts known as the Northern and southern departments; Fort Churchill, or Churchill river, being the headquarters of the former, and Fort Nelson, on the Hayes river, the executive centre of the latter. This arrangement has maintained now for considerably over a century.

As has already been noted, the Rupert House of the present time has none of the martial appearance and arrangement that its early history and title would lead us to expect. The original "fort" has entirely disappeared and there is not even a rusty cannon in sight to remind one of more glorious and warlike days that are past. It is merely a small collection of modern buildings, devoted exclusively to the simple arts of peace, and to the purposes of a somewhat decadent traffic in furs. Its present white population consists of about a dozen people and their families; all the rest being natives belonging principally to the Cree and Ojibway tribes.

There is still a considerable trade in furs carried on by the company at Rupert House; but, of course, not so large as used to be in the days when it was the headquarters of the district. The place is now simply a substation, worked in connection with Albany, the present centre.

A Memory of the Departed

For over sixty years, the spiritual welfare of this isolated little handful of people was looked after by the late lamented Ven. Archdeacon Vincent, who as superintendent of the vast district of Moosonee, had charge of the various mission stations of the Church of England on the bay. During his long superintendency of this sparsely populated and difficult district. Archdeacon Vincent, did a great and enduring work for his church, and exerted an influence for good that will not soon be forgotten by the isolated families to whom he ministered through so many years. It is with profound regret that his fellow clergy and his many friends and admirers in Winnipeg and throughout the province, have learned within the past few days, of his death, at his post of duty in this faraway and isolated field.

The country surrounding Rupert House is typical of the character of much of the rest of the Hudson Bay coast; although it is not so low and marshy as it is in some other places. It is rocky in its formation, and rises higher towards the interior. The country is alternately timbered and open, the principal woods being spruce and balsam. The soil is good, and most of the different kinds of vegetables can be grown with success. Close about the post, the quantity of this good soil is limited, but farther inland the country is more adapted to agriculture. In common with other districts, the country about Rupert House is rich in mineral traces, and may some day be an important mining centre.

It is exceedingly difficult, at the present time, to foresee what the future of this extensive and little known territory is to be; but judging from what we know of its past and from the encouraging facts with regard to its resources that are being gradually brought to light as it is expected, we have every reason to believe that its importance, as a part of Canada in future generations will be in no wise behind the importance and interest that attached to it in the days of its historic past.—H. G. G., in Winnipeg Free Press.

"English As She is Wrote."

Singapore Eastern Daily Mail.

We publish the following communication, verbatim et literatim, which we received last Friday:

Respected Sir,—I, the undersigned, humble and respectfully to beg to bring these folowing few lines to your benign magnanimity consideration with a fervent and violate hope with meet in success.

That I am a Compositor and I worked in many Straits Office, as at present I have in unemployit seems very difficult to manage myself. So, I therefore, kindly crave to beseech your honor to take me in your control as a Compositor in day or night. The Poor Petitioner awaiting for your honor's valuable reply.

For which act of Kindness I shall ever pray long life and prosperity.

I beg to remain, Respected Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

COMPOSITOR.

Old World Gossip

Seven out of the ten trades unions in the United Kingdom covering the metal foundry trades, have agreed to federate for mutual protection.

Seven children of Mr. Mary Anne Maynard of Merstham, Surrey, Eng., who has attained the age of 100, are married to seven members of a family named King.

Walking on the water with the aid of a pair of large wooden shoes, Captain Oldrelve completed the journey from Cincinatti to New Orleans, a distance of 1,600 miles, in forty days.

At a meeting of the Battersea, Eng., borough council it was decided by thirty-two votes to nine to spend $287 on the purchase of a second-hand billiard table for the recreation room in Plough road

The secretaries of King Edward's hospital fund for London have received the sum of $1,250,000, being a second payment on account of the legacy of $250,000 bequeathed by Mrs. Samuel Lewis to the fund.

The gift of the London Society of East Anglicans, a marble bust of Nelson, executed by Mr. J. Nesfield Forsyth, was unveiled in Burnham Thorpe church by Viscount Coke, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk.

Count Zeppelin, the well-known aeronaut, having come to an end of his financial resources, has been permitted by the Prussian government to start a lottery for the purpose of carrying on his experiments.

Leicester guardians have decided to hand over unclaimed bodies of paupers to the department of human anatomy at Oxford University, and the bodies will be buried with the usual rites after being anatomically examined.

On $3.25 a week a shepherd, eighty years of age, living at Aggbury, near St. Mary Bourne, Hants, Eng., supports a sick wife, and his mother aged 101, and he has now applied to the Whitchurch board of guardians for relief.

A stir has been caused in Berlin court circles, by the announcement that the Countess Augusta Eulenberg, second daughter of the Kaiser's intimate friend, Count Philip du Eulenberg, has married her father's private secretary.

Mr. Gladstone has drawn the attention of the Chief constable of Birmingham to the fact that the royal standard, the personal flag of the sovereign has been flown without permission from private and public buildings and hotels in the city.

Prince Von Buelow denies a remark attributed to him by Mr. Stead that the best way to secure the peace of the world would be to hang twelve influential editors, and states that Mr. Stead quoted the remark to him as that of a Russian Diplomatist.

To disperse fog, an electro magnetic apparatus, driven by compressed air which will discharge electricity into the air, has been invented by two Austrians named Michelurri and Noblie, and will be tested in London on the first favorable opportunity.

It is officially announced that General Linievitch, who commanded the Russian expeditionary force to Pekin in 1900, and who succeeded General Kuropatkin as commanderin-chief in Manchuria in June, 1905, has been appointed viceroy of the Far East.

Carved in rock crystal, a portrait bust of King Charles I, believed to be the work of Nicholas Briot, realized $1,225 at Messrs. Christie's rooms recently, and a miniature of Elizabeth Coutess of Curdigan, by J. Isabey, signed and dated 1828, was sold for $868.

In speaking before the Royal Geological society on his voyage through the northwest passage, Captain Amundsen said that he had absolutely proved that the magnetic pole has not an immovable and stationary situation, but probably is in continual movement.

Dr. Alexander Peddle, the oldest medical man in Scotland, died in his 97th year. He was a son of the Rev. James Peddle, who was for 62 years a minister of a United Associate congregation in Edinburgh, a position which another of his sons subsequently occupied for 65 years.

In view of the continual strikes, which occur on an average every two months several Armenian naphtha firms at Baku, Russian Transcaucasia, have decided to lease their works, a step which has caused great excitement among the labor organizations, which draw 800,000 pounds yearly in wages from the naphtha works.

Who Said Dinner?

Uh! xx!?--?!!x!!

!?!x--!--Cranky and ?!x--!Because !--!--x!Don't Digest x?!--

There are many people who can see nothing good in a doughnut except the hole. For them there is nothing in this world but calamity. Their greatest trouble is to have to eat three times a day. The stomach is in rebellion, and this is immediately shown in a man's face. A man to be successful must have sunshine inside. The world already has too many dyspepsia faces that breathe disaster and gloom.

Stomach trouble is the most common cause of discontent, sour face, recklessness, disgust and lack of ambition. A bad stomach—there is the secret of many a failure. Anyone can have a good stomach, a strong stomach, a stomach that can take care of anything and everything that is put into it, no matter whether it is a very bad stomach or not.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do this very thing. One ingredient of these little tablets digests 3,000 grains of food, and no matter how bad your dyspepsia or indigestion, they will digest everything in your stomach, thoroughly and completely, and better and more quickly than a good strong healthy stomach can do it. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will quickly cure loss of appetite, brash, irritation, burning sensations, nausea, heartburn, eructations, loss of vim and energy, bad memory, and dyspepsia and indigestion in the very worst forms.

No other little tablets in the world can do so much. You should carry Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets around with you wherever you go and take them after meals. Then only will you realize what it is to enjoy a meal, and what perfect digestion means. Your whole body and your mind will feel the effects; your vim will increase, you will feel be more satisfied with what the world does, you will think happier and be happier and your face will be one of supreme contentment. That will bring you success and then more success. Your face will bring you dollars. Try it. It will cost you just 50c. for a package of these wonderful Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, at any drug store on earth.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package, free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 82 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

St. Patrick's Day

This being St. Patrick's Day, it may be of interest to many of your readers, whether from the "Emerald Isle," or not, to read a brief account of this Apostle of Ireland and the great work that he did in that country in advancing the cause of Christianity. Although Ireland profited by his immediate labors, the whole of Christianity has felt the influence of his life's work.

As to date there is some uncertainty—but it is generally agreed that he was born about the year 387—that is the latter part of the fourth century. His birthplace is supposed to be at Kilpatrick in Dumbartonshire, Scotland. In a Book of Confessions which he wrote, he tells us that his father was a deacon named Calpuneus, his mother's name according to ancient biographers, being Concheus or Canchessa, a Sister of St. Martin of Tours.

His original name was Succat, Patricus being the Roman appellative by which he was known. When 16 years of age he was seized by some pirates or freebooters and carried to Ireland, and there employed in keeping sheep. Here he remained six years. Making his escape he returned home, went to France where he became a monk. Some time after this he visited Rome and was sent by Pope Celestine (the then Pope of Rome) to preach in Ireland.

He was ordained and arrived in Ireland about 432 A.D. In spite of many obstacles his mission was eminently successful. He adopted the expedient of addressing himself first to the chiefs and improving as far as possible the spirit of clanship and other existing usages of the Irish for the furtherance of his preaching. In his capacity as missionary and afterwards as Bishop he not only made many converts but established centres of education in churches and schools.

It is said he founded 365 churches and baptized with his own hand 12,000 persons.

After twenty years of missionary work surrounded by many clergy he fixed his see at Armagh in the year 482. He consecrated two of his clergy to the Episcopate and lived long enough after this strenuous life to institute several synods over which he presided.

Archbishop Ussher states that he died about 493 at the advanced age of some 116 years.

We may notice for our edification in this brief account, how these early missionaries of the glorous gospel were preserved—

"With long life will I satisfy thee and thee my salvation."

God saw the necessity of preserving the life of His servant in the dangerous and hazardous work of spreading the gospel in a land of warlike chiefs and tribal differences. Thus St. Patrick improved the spirit of clanship which he saw existed and by so doing paved the way for the seeds of the Gospel of Peace. Then we see the spirit of sacrifice so necessary in every enterprise, but none the less necessary in the introduction of the tenets of Christianity.

As a boy carried captive, employed in tending sheep, he saw in his captivity and employment the picture of his Master, "who was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, and who was loved to call Himself 'The Good Shepherd. The Good Shepherd giveth His life for the sheep."

Returning therefore, not as a slave, save to his Master Christ, with a royal commission against which the troops of Midian could not prevail, he saw his determination to duty rewarded by the establishment of churches, schools, ecclesiastical courts or synods and the historic episcopate of which he was the archbishop or as he is more beautifully designated "The Apostle of Ireland."

E. G. M.

St. Barnabas, Victoria.

(Contributed.)

Owing to the fact that St. Patrick's Day the 17th of Ireland falls this year on today, Sunday, many hostesses who as a rule loyally celebrate the good saint's natal day by teas and like social functions have put off their entertainments sine dies, as a commemoration held on aught but the date to which it rightly belongs is a little like taking the "gilt off the gingerbread" and as all lovers of that comestible know although it may be a far more digestible and wholesome article of diet without its gilded accompaniment, still on the whole it does not quite taste the same.

St. Patrick, the finest Irishman that ever lived, "God bless his soul," was a Scotchman born at Bonavem of Tabermea, now supposed to be synonymous with Kilpatrick, in Scotland. As to the date of his birth some little dispute has arisen owing to the fact that he was born at midnight between the 8th and 9th of March, so historians with that adaptability for which they are famous to place the date on solid ground, have added the two numbers together hence the result: "The 17th of Ireland." As the old song says Succat or Patrick decidedly 'cum of dacent people,' his father Calpuneus and his mother Concheus being both Christians of note and people of high stations as far as can be gathered from the exceedingly hazy chronicles of the time.

At the age of sixteen Patrick was carried off by brigands to Ireland and kept there for several years in a state of dire slavery suffering great privations and hardships as a shepherd and swine herd. While following the former calling on Mt. Slemis in Antrim he was noted for his holy and pious life; and to this day it is a matter of belief among the peasantry in that country that where ever the holy youth trod the far famed shamrock lifted its dainty soft green leaf. But here again opinions differ, for others aver that it was not until St. Patrick himself used the delicate trefoil to illustrate the mystery of the Trinity that it became famous as the emblem of the saint and Ireland. Whichever reason may be the right one, the shamrock today holds a place in all Irish hearts which is accepted without any rhyme or reason.

"O, the Shamrock, the green, immortal Shamrock,
Chosen leaf
Of Bard and Chief,
Old Erin's native Shamrock."

At about the age of 22 Patrick escaped from his captors and returned to Scotland some historians declare he remained and was ordained in the service of the church at home, others that he spent years upon the continent, but all agree (and after so much quarreling it is soothing to find that at all which all parties agree that at all times of his career he had the spiritual welfare of the Irish the "haythens" at heart and was at last decided by a voice in a dream to return and make converts of them. That his methods at times were convincing and practical we can easily gather from the legend in which he ordered King O'Toole to give him as much land as sites for churches and cathedrals as his (the saint's) pet gander can fly round. The King, having unfortunately a very restricted knowledge of land values and ganders' flights, weakly consented, whereupon the wily bird proceeded to fly all around a vast tract of country lying on the borders of Lake Glendarlock, the pick of the monarch's domains. The indignant ruler naturally lost his temper—an Irish one—at such sharp treatment, and abused his worthy saint in much the same forcible language one real estate agent would use to another at the present day, threatening moreover to call out his six strong sons to drown him in the lake. The saint all in the interests of Christianity and real estate instantly turned the king and his sons into the seven churches, of which the ruins are shown to the present day; and as to the gander—if you don't believe me, "if you chance to go to Ireland between six and seven o'clock, you'll see the gander flying round the Lake of Glendarlock."

St. Patrick's mission lasted in Ireland for over forty years and he succeeded in Christianizing all the inhabitants and in baptizing the kings of Dublin and Munster. Among other serves he rendered the Irish and one which adds a more brilliant glitter to his saintly nimbus than any of his other efforts, is his rooted aversion to "varmint" and "sarpints," both of which he humanely drove into the sea where they drowned or swam over to England.

Finally after a long life and a good he died at Down, in Ulster, about the year 492. But here again historical bickerings break off, and to save further argument and discussion possibly energetically enforced with stout old Irish shileelaghs, let us drop a blessing and a shamrock on St. Patrick's grave!

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

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THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lowman & Hanford Co., Toronto & Fougera & Co., New York. Price 1 dollar. Postage 6c.

Wholesale by Henderson Bros., Ltd. Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria at its next sittings, by Joanna Elizabeth Roblin, Administratrix of the Estate of Stephen Henry Roblin, deceased, for a transfer of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail, at the "Bodega" saloon situate on the southeast corner of View and Douglas streets in the city of Victoria, granted to the said Stephen Henry Roblin, to Thomas Archibald McDowell and Charles McDowell of the said city of Victoria.

Dated the 14th day of March, A.D. 1907.

J. E. ROBLIN,
Administratrix of the Estate of Stephen Henry Roblin, deceased, intestate.

House Numbering

Tenders addressed to the undersigned and properly signed and endorsed will be received up to 4 p. m. on Monday, March 25th, for numbering the whole of the buildings within the City of Victoria, on what is known as the "Block System." A complete number must be placed on each separate entrance of every building which ever street it may face on, whether one, two, three, or four figures are required. Numbers must be calculated at 20 feet apart. The contractor will be required to furnish all material and labor requisite to complete the work. Parties tendering must submit the style and size of proposed numbers which must be not less than three inches in height, and made of pressed metal.

Douglas street will be the base line from south to north, and Fort street the base line from west to east, and parties tendering will be required to furnish a sketch plan showing how the numbers will work in with the base lines. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into a contract with the corporation for the due performance of the work to the satisfaction of the city council, or their agent whom they may appoint.

Tenders must state the time required for completion of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT.
City Assessor.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C.,
February 13th, 1907.

NOTICE

The contract hertofore existing between THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD. LY., and A. B. ELLIS, as Circulating Manager of the VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, was purchased from MR. ELLIS by the Company on January 1, 1907. If the paper is not delivered, subscribers will confer a favor by notifying R. M. BYRNE, manager of the Circulation department.

Business Property Corner Lots

67, 68, 69 and 70 FORT STREET

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN ON EASY TERMS.

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At New Westminster, March 20, 21, 22.

$2.50 VICTORIA TO VANCOUVER AND RETURN $2.50

Tickets good for going journey March 19th, 20th and 21st by Steamer Princess Victoria, sailing at 1:00 a.m. each day. Final return limit, March 23rd.

Same rate is applicable to New Westm'r by direct steamer.

GEO L. COURTNEY, District Passenger Agt

To the Klondike, Atlin and Tanana Goldfields

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TO DAWSON, ATLIN, FORTY-MILE AND LOWER YUKON RIVER POINTS. The only way to reach the above points is via THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE from Skaguay; daily (except Sunday) trains connect at WHITE HORSE with our OWN tri-weekly stages for DAWSON. For full particulars apply to

J. H. ROGERS, Traffic Mgr., Vancouver, B. C.

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GRIFFITH R. HUGHES,
Assignee of Marion Patterson Estate.
MARION PATTERSON,
By her attorneys-in-fact, C. A. Holland, A. R. Wolfenden.
Witness:
GEO. H. COWAN.

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Boilermakers .....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers Helpers .....1st and 3rd Th.
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Bricklayers ..... 2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders .....1st. and 3rd. Sunday
Cooks and Waiters....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters ..... Alternate Mondays
Cigarmakers ..... 1st Friday
Electrical Workers.....3rd Friday
Garment Workers ..... 1st Monday
Laborers ..... 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers ..... 4th Thursday
Laundry Workers ....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen ..... Every Monday
Letter Carriers ..... 4th Wednesday
Machinists ..... 1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders ..... 2nd Wednesday
Musicians ..... 1st Sunday in Quarter
Painters ..... 1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers ..... 1st and 3rd Friday
Printing Pressmen ..... 2nd Tuesday
Shipwrights ..... 2nd and 4th Thursday
Stonecutters ..... 2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees .....
..... 1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Tailors ..... 1st Monday
Typographical ..... Last Sunday
T. & L. Council ....1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters .....

Secretaries of labor unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

* * *

The local Machinists' union has donated $10 to the tuberculosis fund.

* * *

Practically every telegraph operator in Los Angeles is a union man.

* * *

Machinists' wages at New Westminster have been advanced from 36c to 40c per hour.

* * *

A union of Italian furniture workers has recently been organized in Philadelphia.

* * *

The electrical workers of London, Ont., recenty reorganized their union in that city, some 65 joining as charter members.

* * *

The average daiy wage of Norwegian printers is 93 cents, according to the latest available statistics.

* * *

The painters, decorators and signwriters in Toronto have started on a vigorous campaign for thoroughly organizing every branch of that trade.

* * *

It is estimated that 7,273 is the total number of artisans and laborers employed on government co-operative works in New Zealand during one month recently.

* * *

The Wellington, N. Z., trade unionists recently tendered a public reception to English Labor Member Ramsay Macdonald, and presented him with an illuminated address.

* * *

The department of commerce and labor has sent out inquiries to the pastors of all the churches for their assistance in gathering a complete religious census of the country.

* * *

W. E. Ditchburn, from the Typographical union, and R. Lorimer and R. Nicholson, from the Electrical Workers' union, presented their credentials as delegates at the last meeting of the Trades and Labor council.

* * *

Following the lead set by the other civic servants, the teachers of the city schools have decided to petition the board of trustees for an increase in their salaries of 25 per cent.

* * *

The hotel and restaurant keepers of the city have formed an association to be known as the Victoria Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' association, for the purpose of guarding the rights and interests of their respective businesses in matters of legislation, etc.

* * *

Wages of coal miners in Southern Colorado districts were advanced ten per cent on January 1. Over 6,000 men are benefited. The increase amounts to $600,000 a year.

* * *

The national convention of master house painters and decorators, held in Boston a week ago, decided to hold next year's convention in New Orleans.

* * *

School teachers in San Francisco have organized on the lines of the Chicago Teachers' federation, for the purpose of securing an increase of wages.

* * *

Owing to the high cost of living in the Panama canal zone, the engineers and dredgemen on the canal will appeal to the President for higher wages.

* * *

The Toronto Painters' union think that the Workmen's Compensation Act is much in need of amendment, as there are many loopholes in the present measure.

* * *

The San Jose Barbers' union has decided to ask the assistance of the city council in forcing the issue with the barber shops which remain open on Sundays.

* * *

Dublin, Ireland, is a city of union labor organization so far as tailoring is concerned, all sections, employers, foremen and workmen holding the principle dear.

* * *

At Stratford, Kas., the entire city council and mayor were recently threatened with imprisonment by the state labor commissioner because they refused to comply with the eight hour law.

* * *

Although the members of the Baltimore, Md., police department are not organized the Baltimore Federation of Labor has taken up their case with the police commissioners in advocating one day off out of each seven.

* * *

Before the advent of the White Australian legislature, over 1,000 Kanakas and a swarm of Hindus monopolized the sugar work in the Childers, Queensland, district. All but 250 of the Kanakas have disappeared from the district, their places being filled by white men.

* * *

The strike of the 550 miners at the Vauxhall colliery, at Raubon, Wales, which had lasted for nine weeks, was settled recently by a victory for the strikers. The principal point at issue was a demand by the men for an increase in wages of a farthing a day.

* * *

The Allis-Chalmers company of Chicago, manufacturers of mining machinery, was fined $4,000 on Jan. 28 by Judge Landis, in the United States district court, following a return by a jury of a verdict finding the company guilty of importing four iron moulders from England, in violation of the alien contract labor law.

* * *

Hamilton, Ont., bricklayers and masons have obtained a reduction in hours from 9 to 8 per day and an increase in wages from 45 to 47 1-2 cents per hour, to take effect on April 1. Carpenters in the same city have obtained similar conditions with regard to hours and an increase in wages from 37 1-2 to 40 cents per hour, to take effect May 1.

* * *

In Japan children are employed in factories for less than two cents a day, women for ten cents a day, and men for from 20 to 50 cents per diem. A man earning 50 cents is considered a very high-priced workman.

* * *

The American Shipbuilding Company has granted a general increase in wages from 5 to 10 per cent to all its employees at all points on the lakes. This will affect all yards and will mean an increase of at least $750,000 in the annual payrolls of the company. The largest percentage of advance will come to laborers and skilled men who are at the present time making up to $2.25 a day.

* * *

Saturday was pay-day at the Nanaimo mines. While the actual amount is not known, it is believed to be in the neighborhood of $75,000. The payroll in April will be the largest Nanaimo has seen for many years.

* * *

The appellate division of the New York supreme court has just sustained a decision of Justice Murray of the second municipal court, New York city, which was that the Star Electrotype Company of that city (who are conducting a non-union electrotype plant) could not recover damages of $500 each from William Lonergran and seven other electrotypers who saw fit to leave the employ of that company and join with New York No. 1 in the contention for union wages, hours and conditions.

* * *

A bonus of 5 per cent on the gross earnings of its employees during January was granted by the Western Fuel Company of Nanaimo. From February 1 the bonus is to amount to 10 per cent while present conditions in the coal trade continue. The Wellington Coal Company granted an advance of 10 per cent from January 1. The increase amounts to $1.50 per week in the case of drivers and laborers, $1.80 per week in the case of skilled artisans, and about $2 per week in the case of miners on contract work.

* * *

The Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' International Alliance has entered into an agreement with the International Steam Engineers' Union whereby the latter union is given jurisdiction over all engineers working in the brick, tile and terra cotta plants where a local union of that organization exists, and in localities where there is no steam engineers' union, the brick, tile and terra cotta workers are to have jurisdiction over the engineers.

* * *

The labor organizations of Toronto claim to have proof that the Salvation Army is bringing skilled labor over to compete with Canadian labor. Copies of the Army circulars to manufacturers have been forwarded to the solicitor for the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress at Ottawa, with instructions to immediately place the matter before the Dominion government. The circular contains the following: "Next season we hope to still further develop this important branch of our work, and among those emigrating through the agency of the Salvation Army there will be doubtless many good mechanics and laborers of all kinds, for whom we desire to secure good positions. If you have any vacancies at present, or are likely to require men during the coming season, I shall be obliged if you will kindly set forth your requirements on attached application form and return at your earliest convenience, when we will be pleased to give same our careful attention."

* * *

The extent in which child labor is employed in the United States is set forth in a bulletin issued by the census bureau on January 24. The statistics presented are for 1900 and relate to the employment of children as bread-winners, of whom 1,750,000, in round numbers, between the ages of 10 and 15, were so employed. Bread-winners are defined as those earning money regularly by labor, contributing to the family support or appreciably assisting in mechanical or agricultural industry. The cotton mills furnish employment to children to a greater extent than any other manufacturing or mechanical industry. In 1900 the number of cotton mill operatives 10 to 15 years old was 44,427. By far the greatest degree of illiteracy is that shown for the children in these mills. In the South almost one-half of the cotton mill operatives 10 to 14 years of age are illiterate, as are about one-fourth of those 15 to 20 years of age. The smaller percentage in the older groups of operatives would indicate that a good many of these children learn to read and write after they are 10 years of age, but the percentage of illiteracy in the older group is still high, rendering it probable that large numbers of these children are destined to remain illiterate for the rest of their lives.

* * *

The wages of all classes of employees at logging camps have increased during the past year and a half. Skid-road men, who were formerly paid $2 to $2.50, are now drawing 50 cents a day more; fallers, who were getting $3, now command $4 to $4.50; buckers, who used to get $3, now secure from $3.50 to $4; hooktenders, who were content two years ago to work for $4, are now hard to get at $5; rigging slingers are drawing from $4 to $4.50 where they were formerly paid $3.50; and the wages of swampers have been advanced from $2.75 to $3.50. Engineers were formerly paid by the day, and they averaged $50 per month and board, but they now draw $80 per month and board, and are paid by the month, so that they lose no pay if they are unable to work on account of adverse weather conditions.

A SCENE IN THE RUSSIAN DOUMA

This photo shows the counting of the votes of the Russian douma, which met Tuesday, March 5, and which, it is thought, will be dissolved before the end of the month.

Subscribe for The Colonist.

The Lord's Day

An instructive lecture was given by the Christadelphians in their hall in the A. O. U. W. building on Sunday evening, on the above subject.

As a body of people, the lecturer said, the Christadelphians would be among the last to advocate the abolition of a weekly day of rest. In the providence of God this day had been provided, but not in the sense of a command or a religions institution, with the one exception of the Jewish nation. There could be no reasonable objection to the enforcement by the state of a day of cessation from business and the labors of life, if such were based on purely humanitarian grounds. Such a rest is an undoubted blessing to all classes of people. The religious aspect of the recent enactment, the lecturer characterized as anti-Christian in principle and in line with the actions of Romanism in the days of its power, when it dictated to the civil authorities, and had them put into execution its mandates against so-called heretics. The Lord's Day alliance is prepared to follow in that course.

To mix up religious institutions with the state is in direct opposition to the spirit of the Master, who said, "My kingdom is not of this age, else would my servants fight," and it was a mistake to think that Christianity was meant to revolutionize human society by a process of evolution. The Gospel is preached to "take out of the nations a people for his name." Christianity will yet dominate the world, but not by "foreign missionary effort." It will come about by a crisis and revolution in the time of Christ's second personal appearance on earth.

Dealing with the historical aspect of the question, the lecturer said it could not be successfully shown that a seventh-day rest was observed in anti-Mosaic times. There is no indication of the patriarchs having kept such a day. It was given to Israel as a nation, and was most binding, being a penal enactment involving death. That the mere observance of all the ceremonies of the law—the sacrifices, offerings, fasts, feasts, sabbatical days and years was not the whole aim and object of the law is obvious. They were but the outward form of the inward meaning and object of that dispensation. They were signs or types, and were intended to develop character in those who observed them. These observances had to be "mixed with faith" in those attending to them, else they were void of result. "The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life." Christ's teaching on this subject is very plain (Luke vi.). The "spirit" of the law of Moses was a pure spirit, and was unfolded in the teaching of the Master, and reappears in the Christian system untramelled by the symbol and form of the law, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets."

The early Christian church was composed exclusively of Jews, who, as we learn from the Acts of the Apostles, were "very zealous for the law," attending on all its demands, including Sabbath observance. The call of the Gentiles forced the issue as between faith pure and simple and "the works of the law," and gave occasion for those grand efforts of Paul in his Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, Hebrews—"Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to ALL that believe"—was the principal inculcated and applied to both Jew and Gentile. While the observance of the law was tolerated among Jewish converts, the principle of faith in Christ and the passing of the law was never lost sight of in all apostolic communications. The council at Jerusalem settled the matter as far as the Gentiles were concerned, neither circumcision nor Sabbath observance being required of them. Acts vx., 29; Romans xiv., 5, 6, and Col. ii., 16, were quoted in this connection.

The first day of the week was the time set aside for meeting to break bread and exhort by the early Christians, no doubt because Christ rose from the dead on that day; but there is nothing to show that it was regarded in the light of a sabbath. The evidence is entirely against such being the case. It is not until the time of Constantine that we have a certain attempt made to transfer to Sunday the characteristics of the Jewish Sabbath, and from that time on to the times of the Puritans the process has been at work, with the result that we have an institution that is without the least Scriptural warrant.

The lecture for next Sunday is "The World's Sabbath."

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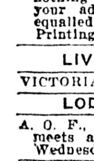

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COUGHLAN & CO. 28 Broad. next Times.

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FAIRALL BROS., Agents "Bromo Hygeia," Esquimalt road, Victoria. Tel. 444

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MRS. R. MAYNARD'S Art Studio, 41½ Pandora street. Views of B. C. and Alaska for sale.

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REBBECK, JAMES K., Tel. 1068. Consulting Mechanical Engineer, Naval Architect. Plans, specifications, special designs. Reports, surveys, and supervision. Rooms 32-33 Board of Trade building. Victoria, B. C.

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HOTEL SIDNEY—Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads; fine boating; two-mile beach; view unsurpassed. Hotel rates $1.50 per day William Jensen, proprietor.

THE DOMINION—Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

THE GORDON—Yates Street. First-class in every respect. Fifty spacious homelike rooms. Terms very moderate. Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon, proprietress. Tel. 1018. P. O. Box 49.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—118 Douglas St. Rooms to let for housekeeping for $1

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SPOKANE HOTEL—L. F. Salter, proprietor. The largest and most centraly located hotel in Midway. Rates $1.00 to $2.00. Sample rooms, free 'bus. au20

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HOTEL ALLEN—Stop at the Hotel Allen the leading house at Rossland.

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YALE HOTEL—The leading hotel of the Boundary country; everything first-class. A. Traunweiser, proprietor.

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COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Best Commercial house in town: good sample rooms.

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COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Home for all people travelling to and from Poplar. McLaughlan Bros., proprietors.

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HOTEL METROPOLE—The most convenient to business centre, theatres, wharves and depots. Recently renovated and reconstructed. American and European plan. The place to meet your up-country friends. Geo. L. Howe, proprietor.

HOTEL BLACKBURN—A. E. Blackburn, proprietor. Rates per day: American plan. $1.25 to $1.75; European plan. rooms only, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Westminster and city trams pass the door; electric light throughout. Free 'bus to and from hotel. Telephone 897., 318 Westminster avenue. Vancouver B. C.

HOTEL NORTH VANCOUVER—New and up-to-date; rates $2.00 per day. Special rates for families and regular boarders. Finest summer resort on the coast. Ferry service every hour to and from this hotel, foot of Carrol Street. P. Larsen proprietor. my12

BADMINTON HOTEL — American plan, $2.00 upwards. Free 'bus meets all trains and boats. No charge for baths. 'Phone in each room. Barber shop, etc. W. Walls proprietor. o12

ALHAMBRA HOTEL — Mrs. S. Thompson & Sons, proprietors. R. D. Thompson, manager. Corner Carrol and Water streets, Vancouver, B. C., Vancouver's first hotel, situated in the heart of the city. Modernly equipped throughout. Midday lunch a specialty. European plan. Famed for good whiskey. o15

HOTEL LELAND—Corner Granville and Hastings streets: one block from depot and steamship wharves: $2.00 per day.

THE HOTEL DOMINION is located near the business centre and operates a larg free 'bus to and from the hotel. The rooms are all light and heated with steam. Rates, American plan $1.25 to $1.75; European plan, 75c. to $1.00 per day. F. BAYNES, proprietor, Vancouver,

REVELSTOKE.

UNION HOTEL—First-class $2 per day house. Choice brands liquors and cigars J. Laughton, proprietor.

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THE SANITARIUM HOTEL — Recently enlarged and refurnished. Private hospital and bathing establishment in connection. Open all the year. R. G. Brett, M. D., medical director. W. A. Macfarlane, manager.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY

FOR SALE—$600 cash buys two lots on the Fairfield Estate. Apply Box 980 Colonist. m16

FOR SALE—Ranch 200 acres on waterfront. On good road, 20 miles from town, part cleared. Splendid orchard, buildings practically new, good water. Price $12,500. Apply for terms Box 958 Colonist office. m13

FOR SALE—Five acres, mostly heavily fruited, four miles and highly improved house and buildings. Colonist 736. j27

LOST

LOST—On Thursday, March 7, either on Esquimalt car or on Government street, a gold chain bracelet. Finder please return to Colonist office, and receive reward. m12

LOST—A lady's sable fur on Saturday night. Reward on leaving same at the "Poplars" Belleville street.

LOST—Gold rimmed spectacles in brown leather chatelaine case. Reward 95 Mears. f23

LOST—Red Horse Blanket on Fairfield Road, near Cook street. Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort street j25

LOST — On Saturday afternoon lady's double hunting case gold watch, small chain with oval crystal attached. Reward at Balmoral. j13

LOST—Gordon setter, curly-haired pup. Reward at Bray's stables. j1

LOST—Probably near Beacon Hill, silver cigarette case, ribbed. Please return to Box 703 Colonist. d23

LOST—Scotch collie dog, black and tan, white on neck. Reward on return to 358 Douglas street. d24

DRESSMAKING

MISS WILSON—Dressmaker, Room 11 Promis Block, 46 Government street. Evening dresses a specialty. f26

TO LET—LODGE ROOM

TO LET—Small lodge room over W. C. T. U. Could be let some evenings each week. Apply above. jy20

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED—Lady desires young pupils or beginners for music. Terms moderate. Address 230 Gordon Head P. O. m16

PRIVATE TUITION—Classics, French, German. Mr. L. Gill, 223 Yates St. mr3

TO LET—WAREHOUSE

FOR RENT—One large warehouse, centrally located. Plimley Automobile Co., 15 Government street. f16

WANTED—PROPERTY

WANTED—Eight or nine roomed residence with modern improvements, and stable, with a few acres of grounds, treed and small orchard, near Oak Bay car line preferred, for cash. State full details and location, with lowest spot cash price, to Box 930 Colonist office. m7

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED—Second hand bar fixtures. Apply Box 978 Colonist. m14

WANTED TO PURCHASE — Light row boat. State price and where can be seen. Address Box 935, Colonist office.

WANTED—RESIDENCES

WANTED—A good unfurnished house for one or two years. 978 Colonist. m16

WANTED—To rent a small cottage, with an acre or more of garden land. Box 976 Colonist.

WANTED—4 or 5 roomed furnished house in good locality for 3 months or longer. To take possession April 1st. Address at once, stating full particulars, Box 949 this office. m13

WANTED—AGENTS.

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards on trees, fences, bridges and all conspicuous places, also distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary $83 per month and expenses $4 per day. Steady employment to good reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED

WANTED—School teacher for Carlin school. Duties to commence April 2nd. Salary $50.00 per month. Apply to Thos. Saintabin, Sec., Board Trustees, Notch Hill, B. C.

FOUND

FOUND—Bay Mare, owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply 94 Yates St., or 41 King's road. m17

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD

WANTED—By 25th April, board and lodging for family of three, one child aged 8 ears. Private sittingroom required—would furnish if desired. Box 982 this off[illegible] m17

THE J. DEVEREUX EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
60 Rae St., Victoria.

WANTED—Useful mother's help; plain cook, small family. (City.)

WANTED—Two general maids (city). References; plain cooks; $25.

WANTED—Experienced nurse; infant ten months. (City.)

WANTED—Useful help. Housework and needlework. Cook kept. (Duncans.)

WANTED—Strong general servant, plain cooking; (country.) $25.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS
54 Fort Street

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE — 54 Fort St. Good places; good wages to competent servants.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Sewing machine operators shirt and overall factory, electric power, 8 hour day, union wages. Apply Turner Beeton & Co., Ltd., factory Bastion Square. m16

WANTED—A general servant; also a mother's help, for New Westminster. Apply 125 Menzies street. m13

WANTED—General servant. Good wages. Apply Mrs. W. S. Fraser, 99 Vancouver street.

WANTED—A Mother's help—no kitchen work or care of children. Apply between 10 and 12 to Mrs. J. S. H. Matson Dunsmuir street, off Esquimalt road.

WANTED—Dressmakers assistants, improvers and apprentices. Apply Miss Woolridge, room 47, Five Sisters' Building. f17

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—First class skirt and waist hands and apprentices. Henry Young & Co. f16

WANTED—In Millinery Department, competent improvers; also apprentices. Henry Young & Co. f8

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Organist and choir trainer for St. Saviour's Church, Victoria West. Salary $20 per month. Apply Rector and Churchwardens. m16

WANTED—A white man to do light clearing on farm, 4 miles from town. $2.25 per day. Apply Clark, Carlton saloon.

WANTED—Young Englishman or Canadian to work on ranch. Good home to right party. Apply R. C. Pope, No. 78 Fort street. m16

WANTED—A good all-round farm man. Wages, $30 and board. Apply Box 947 Colonist office, Victoria, B C. m12

WANTED—Gardener, experienced, wants work. Jobbing or permanent. Box 956, Colonist. m13

WANTED—Smart young man about seventeen, to learn the shoe business. The Paterson Shoe Co., Ltd., 70 Government street. m13

WANTED—Smart message boy. Apply Angus Campbell & Co., 48 Government street. m13

WANTED—Boys to learn plumbing. John Colbert, 4 Broad street. m13

WANTED—Salesman. Apply by letter to Brooke, Tailor, 655 Granville street, Vancouver. m9

WANTED—First class salesman for clothing and gents' furnishing store. Apply McCandless Bros., 37 Johnson street.

WANTED—Good strong boy to carry morning newspaper route. One familiar with territory around Gorge road, Burnside road, etc., preferred. Apply at Colonist office.

WANTED—Boy at Thorpe & Co.'s Soda Water Works. m1

WANTED—Farm hand. Apply, Bishop & Clark, Cadboro Bay.

WANTED—Men and women to learn barber trade; wages while learning; situations guaranteed; prepare now for spring demand; particulars free. Mohr Barber College, 206 Carrall St., Vancouver. f17

BOY WANTED—Smart office boy wanted. Apply at once to box 827, Colonist office. tf

WANTED—Youth, sixteen or seventeen, willing to learn meat cutting. Apply 210 Cook street. j23

WANTED—An honest, smart boy to carry a morning newspaper route. Must be familiar with the city. Apply at once at Colonist. j22

WANTED—Boys at B. A. Paint Co. j20

PERSONAL

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED?—Matrimonial paper containing advertisements, marriageable people, many rich, from all sections of the United States and Canada, mailed free. M. Gunnels,

MISCELLANEOUS

$2,000 CASH TO LOAN on mortgage. Apply Box 941 Colonist m10

FOR SALE—Old manure, Jas. Richards, corner Cook and Queen's avenue. m13

OSTRICH FEATHERS and boas cleaned and curled. Mrs. R. Wilson, 118 Fisguard street.

SCOTCH WHISKY—A well established firm of Scotch Distillers and Blenders are appointing agents in Canada for the sale of their whiskies, and invite correspondence from houses of standing with good distributing organization in this province. With reply kindly state agencies at present carried. Address W. Y., T. B. Browne's Advertising Offices, 22 Renfield St., Glasgow, Scotland. m9

FOR SALE—The building of the Victoria Yacht Club, delivered to any part of the harbor. Apply at once to O. Johnson, 111 North Pembroke street, or Phone 794.

WANTED—Upright office desk, six feet long. Apply P. O. Box 353. f27

WANTED—To purchase diamonds and old-fashioned jewelry, pictures, engravings, china, A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson St.

WANTED—To purchase, old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, coins, stamps, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street.

WANTED—To purchase, all kinds of surveyor's instruments, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street. jy31

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FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

SPECIAL OFFER—120 acre farm in Saanich, about 115 acres cleared. Splendid soil and permanent spring of water; 20 acres in fall wheat; about 60 of hay land, balance in pasture and under cultivation. 7 roomed house, stables, granary and sheds. All well fenced and in fine condition. This is one of the best farms on the Island. Apply to B., P.O. Drawer 774, Victoria, B. C. d5

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS

WANTED—Large unfurnished or partly furnished room in private family. Good locality; central. Box 971 Colonist. m13

TREE SPRAYING

TREE SPRAYING—By practical men. Telephone 202, or apply at McDonald's Grocery, Oak Bay Junction. Prompt attention and perfect work guaranteed. Allen and Bishop. m3

WANTED—PARTNER

WANTED—Partner in real estate for outside work. Advertiser has store in good location and would do the inside work. Box 979 Colonist office. m16

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FOR SALE CHEAP—A general purpose mare, weighs about 1200 pounds. A good worker single or double. Apply G. Skinner, Esquimalt road. m16

WANTED—A young bull dog pup. 959 Colonist. m14

COLTS BROKEN and horses trained by James McGuire. Willows hotel. m13

FOR SALE—White and sable pedigreed collie. 2 years old. Box 948 this office.

FOR SALE—Team of horses, 1400 lbs. Also wagon, harness and farm implements, etc. W. Mitchell, Keating P. O. m13

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From prize winning stock. Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, $1 per setting, thirteen. 57½ Superior street, Victoria. m10

FOR SALE—Choice eggs for hatching from prize stock at the late Victoria Show. Buff Orpingtons and Buff Leghorns, $1.50 per setting. James Wood, 127 North Park street, Victoria. m10

ORPINGTON EGGS—Black, $3, $2, $1; White, $1; White Leghorns, $1. R. I. Reds, $1. Pekin Ducks, $1. Fourteen prizes Poultry Show. Miss Turner, Cadboro Bay road. Telephone B337. m10

FOR SALE—Two pure-bred Shorthorn bulls by noted stock. Apply A. Thomson, Hagan P. O., Saanich. m10

FOR SALE—Young Holstein Jersey cow; 6 R. I. Red pullets; 6 R. I. Red cockerels; eggs from B. Orpingtons, B. Minorcas, R. I. Reds, B. P. Rocks, $1 for 13. 68 Fourth street. m2

FOR SALE—S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs for hatching, $1.50 per 15, $2.50 per 30; guaranteed to be fertile. From prize winning and laying stock. Incubator eggs a specialty. Fred Garland, Oaklands, Victoria. f21

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, Barred Plymouth Rocks, $1.00 for fifteen. Foster, corner Government and John street. 126

EGGS FOR HATCHING—For sale, black Orpingtons and W. Wyandotte, $2 per 13. Black Minorcas and White Leghorns, $1. Cypher incubator, new, model, cheap. E. Simpkins, Cadboro Bay road, Victoria. f23

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Barred Plymouth Rock and S. C. Brown Leghorns, 15 eggs for $1.50 or 50 for $4.50; also Brown Leghorn hens and pullets for sale; 1st and 3rd hens late Victoria show and 3rd cock. H. C. Connor, Saanichton, V. & S. Railway. f24

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Barred Rocks and Silver Laced Wyandottes. Good egg producing and utility strains; $1.25 per 14. Incubator lots, $6 per 100. Cash or postal note with orders. S. Percival, Sunnyside Ranch, North Pender Island, B. C., or Windsor Grocery, Government street.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Minorca eggs, $1.00 for fifteen; $5.00 for one hundred. Carne's grocery store, or Sol. Cadman, Elk Lake. f24

FOR SALE—Barred P. Rocks, White Wyandottes and Houdans, $2.00 per 13; $3.50 per 26, $5.00 per 45. White Leghorn, Rose and Single C. B. Minorcas, $1.50 per 13, $2.50 per 26, $5.00 per 60. Prize winning strains of heavy layers. Wm. W. Moore, Mt. Tolmie, Victoria, B. C. f20

ADARE POULTRY FARM—Choice eggs from prize stock; Plymouth Rocks; Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas. $2 setting, 50; $5. 100; $10, Cockerels $2 to $5. W. Baylis, Queens Hotel, Victoria. f21

FOR SALE—Seven swarms of bees and four hives, in good condition. Wm. Radford, 29 Hulton street, Oak Bay avenue.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching. Guaranteed W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, trap-nested heavy winter layers. Sixteen prizes, late Victoria Show. Silver cup for ten highest scoring females. "Circular." J. J. Dougan, Cobble Hill, B. C. f19

FOR SALE—Two young pedigreed collies. Beauties. Box 738 Colonist. j10

FOR SALE—Span farm horses, wagon, harness, few good roadsters, buggies, carts and wagons; house and acre land; five room house to let, centrally located. Apply I. J. J. Fisher, Carriage Shop, Store street. o11

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Position by a young lady as clerk in store, confectionery or bakery preferred, Box 981 this office. m17

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—Five roomed cottage, two lots in lawn, garden and orchard. Very desirable location, close to city, car and school. Can also purchase furniture. Further particulars address 883 Colonist.

FINE RESIDENCE—Large corner lot; beautiful situation; almost new; twelve rooms. Particulars Box 693 Colonist. d20

TO RENT—WOOD WORKING SHOP

FOR RENT—Wood working shop with band saw, buzz planer, lathe motor, shaper, etc., complete, or will sell machinery and six year lease. Apply P. O. Box 1220, Vancouver, B. C.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND

FOR SALE—Good rubbertyred buggy, cheap. Apply G. J. Johnson, 135 Douglas street. m16

FOR SALE—Bicycle tyred buggy, cheap. Apply G. J. Johnson, 135 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Rubber and steel tire buggy 44 Quebec street.

FOR SALE—Great bargain, ladies' high grade English bicycle. Owner compelled to sell. Can be seen at T. Plimley's, opposite the post office. f27

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS

TO LET—Modern, pleasant, newly furnished flat. Good locality, near cars and stores, $17 per month. Apply at once, Box 977 Colonist. m16

FOR RENT—Furnished room 18 Frederick.

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished room, with bath. No. 19 Rae street. m13

TO LET—Furnished room, heated. Modern new house. 144 Michigan street. m6

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms at Elsmere House, 104 Pandora street. Apply 97 Quadra. m5

WANTED—Lady roomer for large furnished front room, near car line. 33 John street. f26

TO RENT—Furnished housekeeping rooms, 28 Pioneer street. Call between 6:30 and 8 p. m.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with board if required. Apply 187 Fort street. f10

TO RENT—Furnished rooms apply Imperial hotel or 223 Yates street. D. C. McKinnon. d30

TO LET—Comfortable, newly furnished rooms, $1.50 per week up. 94 Pandora.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Scotsman, 35, with some experience, wants employment on ranch or farm near Victoria. References to residents in the city. Box 957, Colonist.

WANTED—A capable bookkeeper would like set of books to keep in spare time. Apply Box 974 Colonist office. mr15

POSITION WANTED—By thoroughly capable man, as manager in manufacturing concern. Thorough knowledge of installation and working of all kinds of machinery. Best of references given. Apply Box 923, Colonist office. m5

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TO LET—RESIDENCES

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TO RENT—Cottage, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Williams, 104 Yates St.

TO RENT—From May 1st, for summer months, eight roomed residence fully furnished, on Coldstream Estate, Vernon, B. C. All conveniences. Use of driving horse, saddle pony, carriage, etc., included. For further particulars apply G. A. Hankey & Co., Ltd., Vernon, B. C. m12

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MATURED FRUIT FARM—6 acres, 750 fruit trees, 2 acres raspberries, 2 acres strawberries and various other fruits. Chance for quick sale.

$5250—Will purchase new two storey residence containing 8 rooms all modern conveniences, including hot air furnace. only ten minutes walk from post office.

$3000.00—Will purchase an acre and 1-10 on Esquimalt road and car line, with dwelling of 5 rooms. This is a bargain.

$3000.00—Will purchase 2 corner acres close to Shoal Bay, with very little rock. (152)

$3150.00—Will purcase one acre with 82 fruit trees (all bearing.) New house with six rooms, barn, chicken houses, etc. Close to car line. (612.)

$5250.00—Will purchase 5 acres on Cedar Hill Cross road, all under cultivation, 6 roomed dwelling, 50 fruit trees, barn, chicken houses, etc. (192)

$6500.00—Will purchase 28 acres in Saanichton in a high state of cultivation, balance slashed and seeded, good supply of water, 5 high grade Jersey cows, 2 brood sows, 150 head of high grade hens, 10 Pekin ducks, plow, harrow, cultivator, 2 incubators, 5 brooders, seeder, lawn mower, root pulper, cowshed, chicken houses and dwelling of 5 rooms, in first class repair. This may be purchased as a going concern. (193)

$10,500.00—Will purchase 7 1-5 acres on Cadboro Bay road and close to the Agricultural Buildings. A Snap. (171)

$1400.00—Will purchase a six room cottage in first class condition, on car line and near town. Full size lot. (673)

$3700.00—Will purchase 3 acres all cleared and under cultivation at Shoal Bay. Terms if necessary. (151)

$14,000.00—Will purchase 20 to 22 acres on Victoria Arm, of which about 12 acres are cleared, no rock, southern aspect, good water, and dwelling of 5 rooms. (135)

$12,000.00—Will purchase 16 acres on Victoria Arm, with large two storey dwelling, nearly all cleared. (91)

$7800.00—Will purchase 14 acres at Gordon Head, all under cultivation, and 5 roomed cottage, stable and outbuildings, 625 young fruit trees, 1½ acres in strawberries, good view of water, 2 cows, 1 horse, cart, harness and all implements. (95)

$6300.00—Will purchase 8 5-8 acres in Gordon Head with new bungalow of 6 rooms with space in attic for 3 more. Almost 1 acre in strawberries; good view. (74)

$6000.00—Will purchase 6 1-3 acres all under cultivation, near Mount Tolmie and dwelling of 5 rooms, 1½ acres in strawberries, logan, gooseberries, etc., and outbuildings. (78)

$2200.00—Will purchase a splendid cottage of six rooms with all modern conveniences on lot 54 x 120. Easy terms. (517)

$9000.00—Will buy a corner lot on Yates street, 60 x 120.

$4500.00—Will purchase a seven room cottage in the Work Estate near the car line on a full size corner lot. (672.)

$6000.00—Will purchase a two storey dwelling, containing eleven rooms with all modern conveniences on Yates street. Terms to suit purcaser. (671)

$16,000.00—Will purchase 240 acres in Esquimalt District, of which 35 acres are under cultivation, dwelling of 8 rooms and several outbuildings. This is worth looking into. (1131)

$32,500.00—Will purchase 320 acres in North Saanich, of which 80 acres are under plow, 1 mile of water front. This is a handsome place and a snap. (1416)

$400.00—Will purchase 45 acres on the Kokosilah river, being part of lot 37 Malahat District; small dwelling and outbuildings. (1094)

$315.00—Each will purchase a number of lots in James Bay District, bounded by Simcoe, St. Lawrence and Ladysmith streets.

$7850.00—Will purchase a 2 storey bungalow in James Bay District, containing reception hall, parlor, diningroom, sitting rooms, den, bath, toilets, kitchen, pantry, 4 bedrooms, all handsomely furnished throughout. (575)

$3150.00—Will purchase a modern Bungalow close to Beacon Hill and containing 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, pantry, bath, kitchen, basement, sewer, electric light and fixtures for a furnace. Lot 50 x 130, with alley in rear. (412)

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Acreage, Residential and Business Properties for Sale.

SPECIAL

ST CHARLES ST.—Belmont and Verrinder avenue. Lots for sale, these are exceptionally fine, and in one of the best localities.

HARBOUR FRONT—Lots including fine street frontage, well adapted for shipyard purposes.

5 ACRES—With fine lake frontage, most convenient to rail and wagon road, in use for chicken raising. Some good bearing fruit trees, with improvements, chickens, etc., as a going concern, $2600.

28 ACRES—With 1-4 mile water front, 4 acres in fruit trees ready to bear, 300 berry bushes, several varieties; house and outbuildings, 7 chicken houses, spring water in abundance, 6½ miles from town by good roads.

FINE FARM—190 acres with substantial buildings, part under cultivation, exceptional fine soil. A farmer's investment. Will stand inspection. Price $20,000. Terms.

50 ACRES—Elk Lake, $2500.

GOOD LOTS—For residences all parts of the city and suburbs.

RESIDENCES—Ranging from $1000 to $26,-000, city and suburban.

3 GOOD LEVEL LOTS—Near Dallas road, $1250.

F. J. O'Reilly. C. T. Cross.

CROSS & CO.

REAL ESTATE, MINES.
Bank of Montreal Building, Victoria, B. C.
MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

WATERFRONT

400 feet on Victoria Harbour, suitable for wharves or manufacturing. The best site in Victoria, near post office. Call on us for particulars.

RESIDENCE LOTS

We have a few very choice lots in the beautiful Trutch Estate. The best close-in lots in the city.

A. WILSON & CO.

115 Government Street, Upstairs.

GORGE ROAD—Fine lots at $750 each.

BURNSIDE ROAD—5 acres of good land only $600.00.

PANDORA ST.—House 25 rooms, rents for $65. Will sell for $1500 cash, balance $6000.

OAK ST.—Corner lot, 120 feet facing on Pandora avenue. Only $450.00

ESQUIMALT ROAD—2 lots near Head St., 40 x 250. Only $800

J. MUSGRAVE

Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
17 Trounce Avenue.

FOR SALE—Thirty four Pacific Whaling Co's Shares carrying twenty-three per cent. dividend on par value.

FOR SALE—Good house, 10 rooms, with two and a half lots, fruit and shade trees. Near sea, ten minutes from post office.

FOR SALE—Full sized lot on Yates street just above lot on which Merchant's bank will build.

FOR SALE—Nine acres on Car line well adapted for sub-dividing.

NOTICE—Owing to increase of business requiring large offices, I shall move next week to premises at the corner of Broad St. and Trounce avenue.

Gray, Hamilton, Donald & Johnston, Ltd.

'Phone 668. 63 Yates St.

6 ROOMED HOUSE—Good lot on S. Pandora street for $1600.00.

5 ROOMED HOUSE—On King's road for $1700.00

2 FULL SIZED LOTS—Close to Fort St., car line, per lot, $800.00

4 GOOD LOTS—Near Gorge road for $1500

2 LOTS—On Elford street, corner, for $1800

2 LOTS—Close to Oak Bay hotel for $1200

8 ROOMED MODERN HOUSE—Leighton street, for $4000.00

2 LOTS—In James Bay District, corner, for $3000.00

1 LOT—On King's road near Douglas St., for $600.00

6 ROOMED HOUSE—Modern, King's Rd., for $1800.00.

10 ROOMED HOUSE—Dallas road, on two lots, for $0500.00

9 LOTS—On Foul Bay road, close to car for $3200.00

7 ROOMED HOUSE—Caledonia avenue for $2500.00.

3 LOTS ON SAANICH ROAD—Convenient to car. Size 52 x 134 for $1800.

6 LOTS ON WILSON AND DAVID STS.—near car line for $450 each.

4 LOTS—On Dunedin St., for $750 each.

2 STOREY BRICK HOUSE—On 1¼ acres good ground, lawn, garden, 35 fruit trees. On Tolmie avenue for $5250.00

S. A. BAIRD

70 Douglas St.

1½ LOTS—Near Beacon Hill, for $1500.

1 LOT—Linden avenue, $1300. Terms.

10 ACRES—Off Burnside road, with small outbuildings, $1600.

JOHN ST.—6 roomed cottage, with modern conveniences, $1800.

NORTH PARK ST.—8 roomed house and lot, $1800.

JAMES BAY—2 lots on Government St., for $3450.

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT—110 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, 5 roomed cottage, barn etc., some fruit trees. $5000.

SNAPS

Those three large lots bounded by Summit avenue, Cook street and Arthur avenue, being lots 404 (79 ft. x 120 ft), 405 (79 ft. x 120 ft.), 406 (56.4 ft. x 89.5 ft. x 158.0 ft.), fine soil, free of rock, fenced and with comfortable cottage and outhouses, erected last summer—$1,450.

Smaller, unimproved lots in the immediate vicinity held at $500 to $600 each.

60 x 120 LOT—Off Dallas road, all fenced, with stable and shed. $900.

8 LARGE LOTS—Being numbers 352-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 inclusive, Block 21, Section 28, Cook street, Victoria City, situated about 1¼ miles from City Hall. Numbers 352 to 355, 60 x 120, and numbers 356 to 359, 60 x 161.9, commanding elevation, unsurpassed view of sea, city, coast and country, studded with oaks, and with corporation water main past property. $500 each.

312 ACRES—14 miles from Victoria, government road through the land, living stream all the year round, 3 acres cleared and drained, 7 acres slashed, 50 to 75 acres good land, balance heavily timbered, chiefly fir and cedar; cabin 12 x 20. $1.50 per acre.

160 ACRES—Goldstream district, 3 room house and barn, about 5 acres cleared, balance good timber. $2,500.

40 by about 160 foot LOT—Being lot 5 on Superior street, with its back abutting on grounds of Parliament Buildings, fenced, with stable, etc. Excellent position for contractor's business. $2,000.

CHOICE 63.4 x 120 LOT—Off Oak Bay avenue. Finely situated, $350.

60 x 112.6 LOT—In fine situation, high elevation, magnificent view, being lot 335, Topaz avenue, $450.

SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS—On Hillside avenue. $350 each.

THE DOMINION REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.
22 Trounce Avenue.

B. C. LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, Ltd.
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

20 LOTS—In North End in one block, nicely situated, with gentle southern slope, all land. $9000. Terms.
2 ACRES of the McNeill Estate at Oak Bay, all cleared and near car terminus. $1600 per acre.
SEVERAL BUSINESS LOTS—Just off Government street. Full size and with buildings. Call for prices and particulars.
342 ACRES in the Highland district, lake frontage, close to Langford station, good timber, also lime stone. $4500.
LARGE COTTAGE—On Upper Fort street, modern in every respect. Lot 60 x 120, facing south; $4,000. Easy terms.
100 ACRES—4 miles from Victoria, on main road; 70 acres rich agricultural land. Will grow anything; also some good timber; only $200 per acre.
VERY LARGE MODERN DWELLING—10 rooms on Cadboro Bay road, with four lots. Front and back entrance, stable, etc. $15,000. Terms.
HATLEY PARK—This beautiful property at Esquimalt, containing 232 acres with large water frontage, large portion cultivated, with modern barn and outhouses. One of the best places in the district. Will sub-divide well. Enquire for further particulars.
140 acres n Railway and Elk Lake, only nine miles from Victoria. At least 100 acres of which is rich bottom land, covered with light brush, balance has good timber. $75 per acre.
Large two storey dwelling in James Bay on car line. Modern in every respect. Full sized lot. Price $4000.
COMFORTABLE COTTAGE—In Fernwood estate, on a corner. Orchard, etc., with 4 lots. Price $4700.
5 ACRES—New house, within 3 miles of post office and in good fruit growing centre. 1 acre of strawberries, land all under cultivation. City water. $6000. Terms.
BUSINESS PROPERTY—3 frontages, size 60 x 240, with buildings. A1 location. $10,500.
40 ACRES—With large water frontage, 16 acres cultivated, new modern dwelling, all conveniences, water laid on. Price includes furniture, etc.; $16,000. This place is beautifully situated and would make an ideal country home.
7 roomed modern house in James Bay and 2 lots fronting on harbor house particularly well built. $8000. Terms.
BUSINESS BARGAIN—Yates street corner lot, with buildings producing good revenue, only $10,500.
SEVERAL CHEAP PROPERTIES for sale at Alberni. Call for particulars.
CORNER LOT and 6 roomed cottage on Oak Bay Ave., just outside city limits, $1,700.
BUSINESS CORNER in North End, grocery and two-storey modern dwelling, in good order, lot 90 x 100. Price $6,000.
FAIRFIELD ESTATE—3 of the choicest acre pieces of the estate (one a corner) $2000 per acre. 20 minutes from post office.
FAIRFIELD ESTATE—2 choice acre bits on main thoroughfare with sewer. $1800 per acre.
$800.00—½ acre all cleared fenced and planted in fruit, just outside city limits and close to car line.
BUSINESS CORNER—On Cook street, and five buildings all rented, a paying investment. Price $7500. Terms.
METCHOSIN FARM—About 275 acres, large portion cleared, house, barns and large frontage on two roads; will make first-class fruit farm.
STOCK RANCH—At Lower Nicola, B. C. consisting of 600 acres, convenient to school, post office and railway. Stock, agricultural implements, etc.
5 ROOMED COTTAGE — Corner lot, stable etc. $1000, terms.
7 ROOMED HOUSE and full sized lot on Fort St., excelent view. $4000—Terms.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE IMPROVED FARMS—In the Saanich peninsula. Good soil and location, suitable for subdivision. Full particulars at office.

CORNER LOT on Dallas road, and 2 houses, excellent view. $3750.
ESQUIMALT RD.—Over an acre of ground and 2 large modern bungalows, comparatively new, only $6300; will sub-divide.
$5,250—Oak Bay, 3.86 acres all under cultivation, new 5-room furnished cottage with stone foundation, barn and outbuilding, fenced and has double frontage.
1 ACRE—Just off Burnside road, a corner, for one week, $1050. Good land.
SOOKE—About 700 acres and lake. Crown granted and timbered; $10 per acre.
$1400.—Good 6 roomed house; electric light, etc., handy to car, Victoria West.
SUBURBAN ACREAGE—Shoal Bay water frontage at $800 per acre—also rich garden land at $1,500 per acre. Very choice.
VICTORIA ARM — 5½ acres, beautiful building site facing on Arm, with large water frontage and inside city limits, $15,000. The only available site left in this vicinity.
TEXADA ISLAND—Over 2,000 acres of wild land, $5 per acre
SHEEP FARM—4,000 acres, 100 acres cultivated, buildings, etc, 1000 acres of good arable land; only $15,000.
BUSINESS PROPERTY—We are offering some choice property on Fort street in the business centre. Call for particulars.
SUBURBAN HOME—7 acres and modern bungalow; beautiful grounds, stables, etc. One of the best views in the city. Only 25 minutes' walk to Victoria post office.
$20.00 PER ACRE—1000 acres, accessable by water and rail, about 40 miles from Victoria, small portion slashed. Would make first class cattle or sheep ranch.
Fernwood Road—8 roomed dwelling with grounds, fruit trees, stable and outhouses. Hot air furnace. Cheap.
TO LET—Nice clean rooms, $5 per month upwards, including heat. B. C. Land and Investment Agency.
INSTALMENT PLAN—Houses for sale on this plan all over the city. Why pay rent when you can buy a home on the terms we offer.
$1550—4 roomed cottage and large lot only ten minutes from post office.
BUSINESS LOTS—Two full sized lots handy to Railway station. $6,300, will sell separately.
160 ACRES at Alberni, all good land and easily cleared. Price $15 per acre. Terms.
BELCHER ST.—Handsome modern dwelling, 9 rooms, corner lot (large); all in first class order; only $7500.
10 ROOMED MODERN DWELLING and 3 lots, beautiful view, garden, etc. Price $10,000 for quick sale.
NEW COTTAGE—James Bay, modern in every respect, just off car line, $3000. Terms.
INVESTMENT—Five two storey buildings and full sized lot centrally located and within the business centre. $7500.
CADBORO BAY—60 acres of beautiful land in high state of cultivation overlooking the water, with double road frontage. Full particulars at office.
2 LOTS—In James Bay, nicely situated corner, $1900.

BANNERMAN & NIVIN
103 Government St., Next Imperial Bank.

STOREY HOUSE—8 rooms modern in every way—furnace, etc., on Linden avenue. Price $3250
STOREY HOUSE—7 rooms; fine front and back lawn, nice streets and good garden. Lot 50 x 140. Caledonia ave., $2500. Terms good for $500 advance.
COTTAGE NEAR OAK BAY CAR LINE, good locality, nice lawn and streets. Price $2250
COTAGE, 5 ROOMS—Stable and Outhouses Frances avenue. $1600, terms.
NICE MODERN RESIDENCE—Menzies St., 9 rooms. $5000, terms.
Call and list your property with us, we have clients for desirable residences and lots.
BEACON ST.—James bay, 2 lots. $1500 for 2.
ST. ANDREW'S ST.—James bay, 1 lot $1100, terms
REDANA ST.—James bay, 6 lots, choice locality.
NIAGARA ST.—7 lots, good values.
LINDEN AVE.—3 lots, watch values advance.
Call and examine our list of small acreage and fruit farms. We have a big demand for this class of property. Let us list yours.

Timber Limits for Sale

315 Acres cedar, spruce and western pine, crown granted; logging road; logging tackle and camp fittings on ground; on salt water, near Victoria. Address, P. O. Box 176, Victoria.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

FERNWOOD ESTATE—10 lots fronting on South Pembroke, Gladstone and Shakespeare sts. $4000
JUST OFF OAK BAY AVE.—5 acres, will sub-divide into over 30 large lots, and allow for 66 foot roadway. Sold as acreage at $1500 per acre.
ALFRED ST.—Lots on the south side between Cook and Chambers St. $400 each and easiest of terms.
SIXTH ST.—Two large lots above King's road. Houses on both sides. $750 the two.
GORDON HEAD—5 acres, patches of fruit land, close to new uplands. Sub-division. New house going up alongside. $400 per acre.
MOUNT TOLMIE—Acreage at $500 per acre.
ALFRED ST.—4 roomed cottage built in 1905. Rents for $11 per month. $1300 Good terms.
FORT ST.—Large, well-built cottage on full sized lot. Frontage on two streets. Between Quadra and Vancouver. Rents for $25 per month. $3000
INSIDE CITY LIMITS—3.02 acres with comfortable cottage and all planted in strawberries, raspberries and bush fruits and fruit trees. $8500.
ONE ACRE—Just off Craigflower road $1200.
SHOAL BAY—Good house and 2 acres of first class land. Price $3,000.
DALLAS AVE.—Well built bungalow close to waterfront and with magnificent View. $4750.00.
SHAWNIGAN DISTRICT—200 acres fronting on the water with over a mile of waterfront. $25 per acre.
BANK ST. and LEIGHTON RD.—Two full sized lots. $750 each.

PEMBERTON & SON.
45 Fort Street.

E. WHITE, 100 Government St.

CHEAP COTTAGE—Hillside avenue, near car line, $1800. $600 cash required, balance 6 per cent.
3 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS—Near the Willows, only $1200.
4 LOTS—Pearse Estate, $1700
LARGE CORNER LOT AND HOUSE—In good repair. Victoria West, $1250.
13 ACRES—Splendid land, less than 3 miles out. $400 per acre. Terms.

E. C. B. BAGSHAWE
Phone 018.
33 Fort Street, opposite Tourist Rooms.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—Valuable sites close in on Government, Yates and Douglas streets, from $100 per foot up.
RESIDENCES—Some most desirable residences with well laid out grounds. Fine trees, shrubs, fruit, etc., in the best residential sections of the city. Get list.
ESQUIMALT RD.—7 roomed modern house, full-sized lot, fine view. $2700.
BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT—On the Gorge, in garden and orchard. Ideal spot for home. Cheap.
FRUIT FARMS—Several of the best bargains near the city.
WATER FRONTAGE—Valuable sites on Esquimalt harbor and the Gorge, from 10 to 200 acres.
BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES—On Oak Bay and Fort Bay.
10 ACRES—In city limits. Beautiful building sites. $750 per acre.
ACREAGE—Near Oak Bay, off Cadboro Bay road. Only 6 minutes from car. Get particulars.

LOTS.

ST. CHARLES ST.—The best building sites between Fort street and Belcher avenue. Get particulars.
DENMAN ST.—1 acre lot close to car line. $1800.
DALLAS ROAD—2 lots for $1,000. One corner.
COLVILLE ST—Victoria West, acre lot. $800.
FORT ST.—Near Cook. Large lot fronting on two streets. $2500.

FARMS.

NORTH SAANICH—About 60 acres. All under cultivation. Good buildings, excellent land. $175 per acre.
15 ACRES—On the Wilkinson road, partly cultivated, fruit trees, etc. An excellent fruit growing proposition; $4500.
GORDON HEAD DISTRICT—21 acres. $300 per acre.
SOUTH SAANICH—Slightly over 50 acres, all cultivated. Fine orchard, 5 miles out, $15,800.

ROBT. WARD & CO., LD.
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.
Temple Building. 17 Fort St.

TWO STOREY HOUSE—6 rooms and bath, stone foundation, on Stanley avenue, $3050.
EIGHT ROOMED, TWO STOREY HOUSE—Good stable and carriage house, in first class condition, with well kept grounds, convenient to cars, on Richmond avenue. Price $5500.
EIGHT ROOMED RESIDENCE—Grand location, view of the Bay, corner Dallas and Menzies street; a desirable property.
FOUR ROOMED COTTAGE—Good barn, on Rupert street. A snap. $1,000.
FOUR ACRES OF LAND—Fronting on Victoria Arm; 7 roomed bungalow. A most desirable residential property.
Residence of 8 rooms, on Oswego street, nicely situated, well kept grounds with shrubbery.
A beautiful 8 room bungalow, corner of Caledonia avenue and Quadra street; fruit trees and lawn. (Terms can be arranged.)
A very desirable house on Rithet street with large lot.
House on Superior street, with 4 lots; fine shrubbery and fruit trees. A bargain, $10,500.
A good house of 8 rooms with 2 large lots on Richmond avenue.
Five roomed cottage on Francis avenue. A snap, $1600. Terms.
House on South Turner street. A good buy, $3100.
Residence on Superior street, with brick and stone foundation; 7 rooms and modern conveniences. Lot 80 x 175. Terms. Call and list your property with us. We have clients on our waiting list for desirable property.
A modern 8-roomed house on Craigflower road, 1 acre of well kept grounds, in first class order, convenient to car line. This is a most desirable property and a fine location. Price, $7,500. Terms.
Two-storey house on King's road, all modern conveniences, large lot, close to car line. A snap—$1,700. Terms.
Two-storey frame house on South Pandora street; excellent location, barn and chicken house; lot 50x120. Price $1,600. Terms.
Small house, in good order, situated on Toronto street, convenient to car. A good buy—$1,800. Terms.
A six-room house; modern conveniences, newly painted and in excellent state of repair, on John street, close to cars; large lot and excellent location. Price $1,800. Terms.
Eight-room, modern, newly built residence, on Fernwood avenue, close to Fort street; stone foundation, nice lawn and house is in first class state of repair Terms can be arranged.
Two-storey house on Michigan street, with all modern conveniences; well kept lot in excellent order; lot 60x122. This is a good buy. Price, $2,500.
Eight lots on Wilson street, off Oak Bay car line. A snap—$450 each. Terms.
Two five-room cottages on corner lot, Simcoe street, both rented to good tenants. Price $3,150. Terms.
A very desirable lot on Fort street above Cook street, with frontage on 2 streets. This lot will be sold at a bargain. Investigate. Terms.
We have a large list of Acreage and Lots in every part of the city and vicinity; also some of the Best Improved and Unimproved Farms on the Island.

E. A. HARRIS & CO.
35 FORT STREET.

200 ACRES—30 cultivated, small house, large barn. Property faces a lake. Distant one hour from city. Price $10,500.

340 ACRES—30 under cultivation, large house, barns and outhouses. 7 miles out. $20 per acre.

FORT ST.—11 room house, cellar, brick foundation, modern improvements, corner lot, $7300.

VIEW, near school, 1 lot 60 x 120, $1500.
5 ROOM HOUSE—1 acre sea front, $2850.

GRANT & LINEHAM
2 VIEW ST.

MOSS ST.—2 lots adjoining corner of Fairfield Rd., North side. A snap at $500.00 each.
PHOENIX ST.—Lots 24, 25 and 26 for $1050.00.
ALFRED ST.—1 corner of Camosun St., $675. Easy terms.
ALFRED ST.—4 lots close to Stanley ave., $750 each.
POWELL ST.—2 lots 57 x 92. $1600.00
OLD ESQUIMALT ROAD—5 lots and cottage renting for $8 per month. A snap at $1750
FREDERICK ST.—2 lots 60 x 180, fronting also on St. Louis Street. $2200
BLACKWOOD ST.—Lots 124, 126 and 128. Size 51 x 135. $450 each.
FORT ST.—Between Moss St., and School St., lot 60 x 90 with a small cottage renting for $13. A real snap at $1600.
CHAMBERS ST.—Lot 1. 55 x 128. Cheap at $4500
OAK BAY—Close to car. 1 acre. A splendid residence site. $2500.
BELCHER ST.—Close to Linden ave., a lot 75 x 180. Choice site. $3000.00
RICHARDSON ST.—N. side, close to Cook St., 2 lots $1250 each, an A1 locality. Anything you want in the way of lots, houses and acreage we have got. Call and choose from a $4,600,000 list.

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN—One of the few large tracts of land still open for subdivision close to city limits, part of Section 81, within fifteen minutes of car line. Cheapest land on the market.
Section IV, Sooke District, fronting on Sooke Harbor.
Three acres of land at car terminus in Esquimalt, having fine sea frontage.
Two water front lots at foot of Yates street, with wharf and two large warehouses.
Lots 198 and 199, corner of Yates and Wharf streets, with buildings on the whole of the lots.
TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with commodious sheds and offices.
For particulars apply to
J. STUART YATES,
22 Bastion Street, Victoria.

PARSONS, LOVE & CO.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A HOME?
Here are some of Our Specials:
Cottage and 2 lots. Fernwood road. $2100
Cotage and lot, Third street, $2000.
Cottage and lot, Francis ave., $1600.
House and lot, Richmond ave., $3200.
House and 2 lots, fine new house, Gorge road. $6000.
House and lot, fine fruit, Richmond ave. $4000.
House and lot, splendid view, Fernwood road. $7500.
House, new and one lot Cadboro bay road $4000.
House and large lot, Fort street, close in. $8000
Cottage and yarge lot in fine condition, Hillside ave. $4500.
We have lots from $225 up, and a fine list of acreage in city limits as well as farms. All sizes and prices.

PARSONS, LOVE & CO.,
74 Douglas St.

MATSON & COLES
23 and 25 Broad Street.

TWENTY FIVE ACRES—New Bungalow and stable, a beautiful park consisting of 3 acres, six hundred fruit trees, the orchard and 12 acres carefully tile drained. An excellent opportunity for a subdivision. Particulars on application.

BROAD ST.—Lot 60 x 120 feet. Price $20,000.

BROAD ST.—Business block fully occupied.

DOUGLAS ST.—Corner lot, 120 x 120 feet. Price $15,000.

YATES ST.—Splendid site for a business block, 150 x 120 feet. Particulars on application.

VICTORIA HARBOR—Three waterfront lots that are rapidly increasing in value.

GOVERNMENT ST.—90 x 73 feet.

OAK BAY.

4 LOTS—Each containing 1 1-5 acres. $1300 per acre. One-third cash.

A BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT SITE—Over 11 acres at $800 per acre. This is a snap. Adjoining property sold some months ago at $1,000 per acre.

FAIRFIELD ESTATE.

ACREAGE—Can be bought from us at $1850 per acre up. This is high class property and will pay easily one hundred per cent. after subdividing.

2 GOOD LOTS—Near Beacon Hill Park for $750 each.

ONE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT—On Richardson street for $1200.

ONE-HALF ACRE—Off Washington ave. $1100.

5 ROOMED HOUSE—On Richmond avenue, with ¾ acre of ground, fruit trees, stable, coach house, etc. Price for a quick sale $3,000.

James Bay Waterfront

145 feet waterfront, deep water, large wharf, sheds, etc., in good condition. One of the best positions on the harbor. For a few days at a bargain.

E. C. B. BAGSHAWE
33 Fort Street

Saanich Fruit Lands

The Best Investment on the Market. Will double in value within a year.

Apply to

J. MUSGRAVE
17 Trounce Avenue

THREE SNAPS
IN
ACREAGE

640 acres, Prince Rupert District; coal and timber lands; Crown Grant—

$4160.00

138 acres, Otter Point; 20 acres cleared, all good land; cottage, barn, root and chicken house; near water; 8 head stock—

$2350.00

133 acres, Highland District, 12 miles from town—

$2500.00

Leeming & Co.
22 Fort Street.

D. A. MACKENZIE & CO.
REAL ESTATE.
18 Trounce Avenue. Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE

CRAIGFLOWER ROAD—Overlooking the Arm. 1 1-5 acres. $2000.
S. SAANICH—50 acres, 1 mile from Keating station. Partially improved. House 4 rooms, fruit trees, etc. $5000.
BELMONT AND GLADSTONE—Large corner lot 68 x 201.7 feet. $1825.
FOUL BAY—2 choice lots. $1100 and $1150.

TO RENT

JAMES BAY—2 good residences, 10 and 11 rooms respectively, $30 per month.
List your property with us: we have the eastern connection.

HEISTERMAN & CO.
75 Government St.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

LOTS

CHOICE LOTS—On Franklyn and Labouchere streets. Sewered and in good neighborhood. $1000
VERY LARGE CORNER LOT—Adjoining new city park. $1100.
FINE DOUBLE CORNER—Stanley and Gladstone avenues. $1300.
KINGSTON ST.—Choice 60 x 120 lots, very close to town. $1200.

ACREAGE

59 ACRES, CADBORO BAY—Adjoining handsome bay property, beautiful beach frontage. A splendid buy.
23 ACRES—Adjoining Finnerty's beach, with water frontage, delightful residential locality.

HOUSES

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Dwelling and 1 3-5 acres land, fine fruit trees, etc., $6000.
KINGSTON ST.—10 roomed house all modern conveniences, two large lots. $6300
$3150—Buys new modern house on Caledonia ave.
$3200—For a new modern house on Douglas street, near the fountain.
$4200—Buys new house on Cadboro bay road on good lot.
Several snaps in house property, paying good rents.

MONEY TO LOAN

T. G. RAYNER & CO.
Real Estate. 15 Broad St.

We have a fine list of Fruit Lands in and around the city from 200 acres down to 2 acres. These will pay you to investigate.

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO.
Limited.
36 Broad Srteet.

$3500—Cordova Bay, 3 acres with water frontage, all cleared; nice cottage, most beautiful situation on the Bay.
$1300—Buys a nice cottage and two lots on Cameron street.
$7000—12 roomed house and two lots, conservatory and all modern conveniences. James Bay District.
$7500—Buys large modern dwelling in James Bay, near Dallas road, suitable for boarding house.
$9000—Modern dwelling on St. Charles St. Beautiful grounds and situation.
CHOICE FARMS—In Victoria district and other parts of the Island. Give us a call and we will try to suit you.

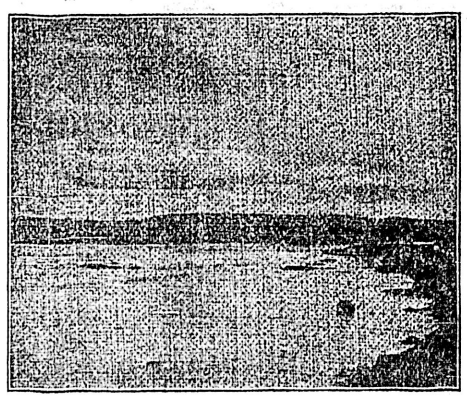
Oak Bay Avenue Acreage

10 acres, with 660 ft. frontage on Oak Bay Ave. car line

$2,000 PER ACRE

SOLE AGENTS

GENERAL AGENCY CORPORATION, Ltd.
48 Yates Street Phone 163



Cordova Bay--For Sale

New bungalow, containing five rooms, water laid on; three acres of land, all cleared and fenced; 200 feet sea frontage; one acre in garden and orchard, 60 trees in full bearing, apples, pears, plums and prunes, small fruit, remainder in grass.
Barn, stable, buggy shed, large woodshed, 2 poultry houses and runs.
The property extends to high-water mark, with private road to beach.

PHOTOS MAY BE EEN AT OUR OFFICE

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SOUTH ROAD—Brick house, 8 rooms, 2 storey, basement, very large lot. Reasonable terms. Price $2625.
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2 Lots, full size, 7 rooms, bathroom, hot and cold water service, electric light, etc.
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(52) New modern six-roomed bungalow, all modern conveniences; partially furnished, with new carpets, linoleums, blinds, fine electric light fittings, kitchen and gas range; good basement and furnace. THIS IS ON ONE OF THE BEST STREETS IN THE JAMES BAY DISTRICT, AND WE WILL SELL IT FOR ONLY $5,300
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25 ACRES—River bottom, 4 cultivated, ½ mile river front, all fenced; splendid fishing; house 14x20, beautiful situation $2200
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520 ACRES—40 under cultivation, 60 fenced; 35 head cattle, 4 horses; well watered; first class land; house and barn, 3½ miles from Duncan $20,000

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On the Gorge road, close to town. Modern ten roomed house. Six acres land; a number of fruit trees. Nice lawn, driveway well laid out. Will sell all or part of land. Price for whole property, $23,000.
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BELMONT AVE.—Close to Cadboro bay road, a few choice lots at $1000.
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TENDERS

are invited for the erection of a building (app. 134.0 x 60.0) on the site of Sehl's furniture store on Government street.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned where tenders must be delivered by 12 noon on Thursday 21st, inst.

W. RIDGWAY WILSON,
Architect.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail, upon the premises situate at the corner of Douglas and View streets in the city of Victoria, and normerly known as "The Vernon Hotel," but now known as "The Carlton," to Robert Percy Clark.
Dated this 12th day of March, 1907.
F. G. VERNON.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects. 38

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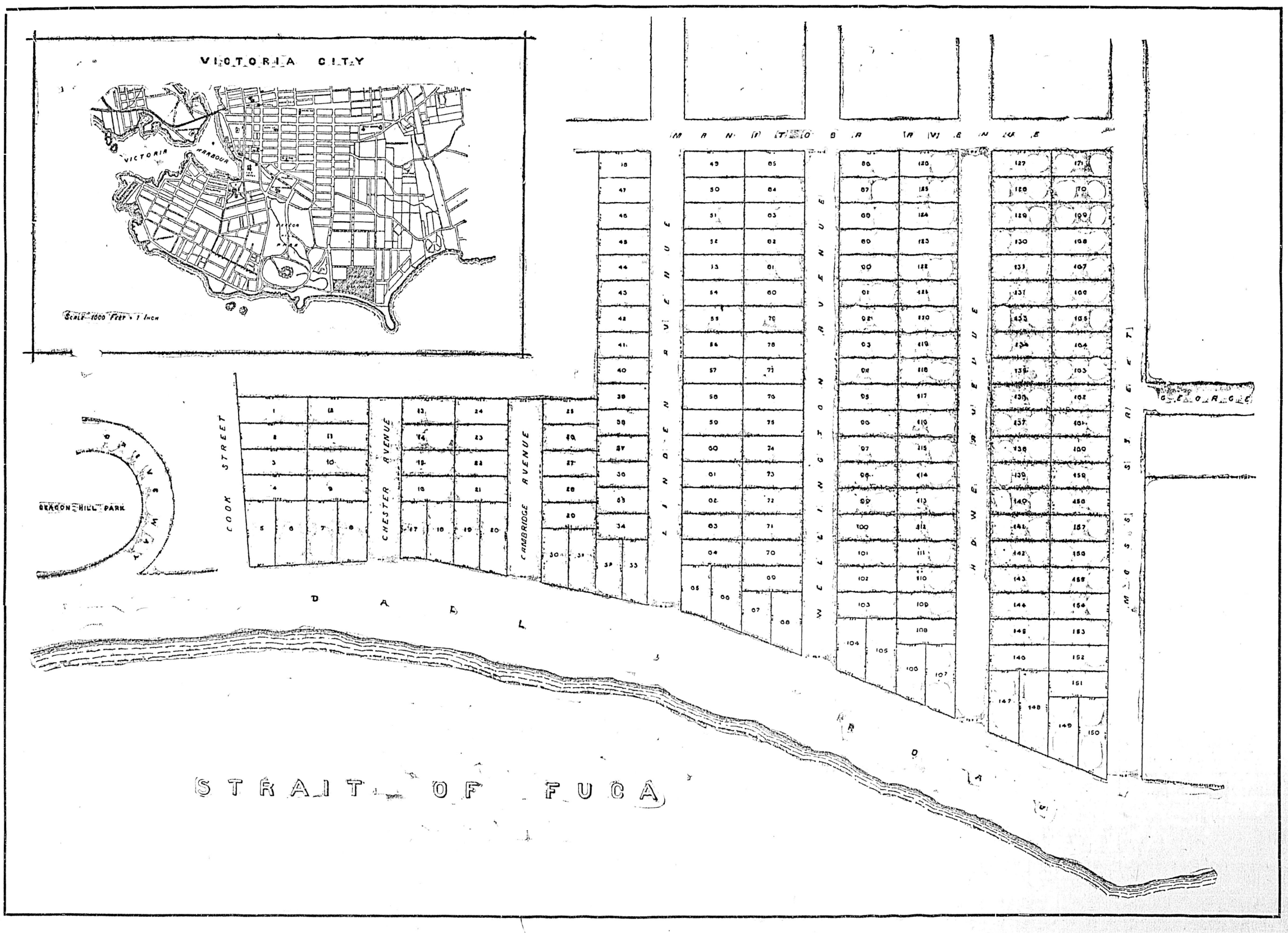

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